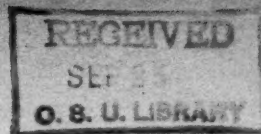


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Public service does not merely justify publicity but necessitates it. If we believe that the library has an active educational mission, we cannot stop at providing suitable books and maintaining a competent staff for the benefit of the casual visitor. We must try at least to have the library used to its full capacity. We must see to it that no person is denied the use of the library through lack of knowledge regarding his opportunities. Furthermore, the public is entitled to know the needs of its library so that it can support measures which are necessary to maintain or develop service.

Publicity is desirable even from a purely prudential standpoint. The library which is content to serve only those persons who trouble themselves to look it up, or to limit its service to certain classes of people, cannot blame the public for not rallying round it nor public officials for being cold to its pleas when it needs help. Again, the library is subject to much competition. Motion pictures, radio, Sunday papers, automobiles, pool rooms, vaudeville shows and other popular diversions and distractions operate to deprive people of the taste and of the time for serious reading. Most of this competition is strongly commercialized and advertised. Without realizing it, the librarian must often work against a heavy handicap in his efforts to secure for books their rightful place in the community mind.

Gilbert O. Ward in Publicity for Public Libraries

Indiana Library Trustees' Association

Indiana Library Association

Joint Meeting, Indianapolis, Oct. 23-25, 1935

CONTEMPORARY ILLUSTRATORS OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS

By Lucille C. Jones, Evansville College

Picture books for children have held always more or less of a fascination for me, but it has been only in the last few years that I have come to realize what an important part the illustrations play in the new books in the field of children's literature. The picture book today is being recognized as a necessary part of literature. The contemporary illustrator is playing an important part in the education of the present day child. One will find artists of note spending considerable time both writing and illustrating children's books.

The contemporary illustrator has found that a picture of a character or place will often carry the message of a book much more effectively to a child than a written description. By this process of substituting pictures the text of many children's books can be cut and still the book as a whole will be more meaningful to children. When a book is developed in this manner, you cannot separate the text from the pictures without destroying the intrinsic worth of the whole. The illustrations are a part of the flesh of the book as they should be.

Although you will find the men and women who are illustrating books for children today taking their work seriously, at the same time they are getting a great deal of enjoyment out of the work. It seems hardly possible for anyone to produce something not worthwhile when there is being derived so much pleasure from the work as Marjorie Flack and the Haders say that they are having through their illustrating and writing of children's books.

Not only do we find artists of note writing and illustrating their own stories for children, but they are also turning their attention to interpreting the classics for children through pictures. On examining the classics that have been illustrated by the various artists, one will find that the work of each is the expression of an individual. Each illustrator stands out alone,

and does not attempt to copy the type of work which has been successful with other artists.

Another outstanding characteristic is the authenticity of the pictures. Many of them are the result of knowledge gained through experience, as for example *Peppi the Duck* and *Coco the Goat*.

But perhaps the one thing that is making the book illustrations of today so worth while is the fact that the illustrators show through their work that they have had wholesome experience in childhood or are living now in an environment with children who are living creatively.

Perhaps because of the depression, one finds a large number of very inexpensive books for children in the ten cent stores. Publishers feel that the money making child's book today is the one that can be produced by millions. We will have to wait to see what this mass production of cheap books is going to do to the future literature for children. There are also a large number of picture books being put on the market with less color than there was a few years ago. It seems sad that the books for the youngest children have to be affected by the depression.

Another noticeable change in children's books is that the large, elaborate book has almost entirely given place to the small or medium-sized book. The small book such as *Peter Rabbit* and *Little Black Sambo* is very popular with children. Illustrators have proved that large pictures are not necessary for carrying the message of the book. Although the small books have proved themselves popular, no artist as yet has attempted to bring out a small Mother Goose book containing some of the best known rhymes with only one picture to a page. This seems to be one of the most needed contributions in the field of children's literature today.

Some research has been carried on concerning children's likes and dislikes in pic-

tures. Through observation children show that they are variable in their choices and that what pleases one individual or one group may not please another. One piece of research concerning children's likes and dislikes in pictures was carried on by Ruth and Laverne Freeman of Northwestern University. Their problem dealt entirely with the preferences of children of nursery age. "Through their study they found that children find the soft tints, fine shading and accessory detail somewhat confusing in pictures. Example, *The Chicken World*, E. Boyd Smith. Children prefer a crude and brilliant coloring and a simplified or slightly conventional form. Children definitely prefer the highly decorative color prints, as in the Petershams and C. B. Falls illustrations. When the children choose pictures which suggest their environment, they almost invariably select those which show action and tell a story. Pictures of static objects fail to elicit much interest.

"The photographic book was found to be the most unpopular medium of expression." This is not always true for from observation children have shown that *The Second Book of Animals*, Peggy and Peter and the *Train Book* are very popular. More extensive studies need to be made before we draw our final conclusion concerning what children like in their pictures.

I will not attempt by any means to acquaint you with all of the contemporary illustrators of children's books for that would be an endless task. After examining a number of children's books one is likely to draw the conclusion that every contemporary artist is trying his hand at illustrating books. It has become a very popular activity. I have selected those illustrators who have proved themselves popular with children and whose work will give you some idea of the type of illustrations that are to be found in children's books today.

Boris Artzbasheff is one of the best known of contemporary illustrators of children's books. His father was the famous Russian novelist and editor, author of

Sanine. Boris Artzbasheff's boyhood was spent much in the country where he observed peasant types and customs, and watched the processions to the nearby monastery. He has always been especially interested in drawing animals. He now lives in New York, but often returns to Paris where he studied as a young man.

Elsa Beskow is Swedish. As far back as she can remember she loved to draw and sketch. She says that she still recollects the girls with the backs of their dresses which she sketched when she was four years old. She began at a very early age to make up stories and illustrate them for her younger brothers and sisters. When she was seven years old, she secretly made the daring resolution that she would make picture books when she grew up. Mrs. Beskow lives in Djursholm, Sweden. She is the wife of a minister and the mother of six sons. Her sons have been her models, and have also been expert critics of her work. They are now grown and the grandchildren are taking their turns as models for their grandmother.

Mahoney and Whitney, in their book *Contemporary Illustrators of Children's Books* say the following concerning Mrs. Beskow's works: "Sometimes Mrs. Beskow's pictures are finely realistic, sometimes they are delicately imaginative and again they are full of fairy atmosphere and romance. But the quality so strong in her pictures and so hard to express in words, sometimes fortifying and encouraging, moral but not moralizing, has come not only from her genius as an artist but from her experience with her own children." Today Mrs. Beskow's books are in homes throughout Sweden and have been published in French, Polish, German, Czech, Russian, Danish, Norwegian, Dutch and English.

Pamela Bianco (Mrs. Robert Schlick), began to draw when she was very young. She is entirely self taught and her work has developed along her own lines of study. When she was quite tiny, she used to sit under the dining room table and draw ducks on large sheets of brown wrapping

paper. Pamela Bianco's drawings first attracted attention in Italy when she was nine years old. Some of her happiest memories are connected with Italy. She spent many hours on long walks; and on her return home, she would draw some of the things that she had seen. About the time she started to school, she would amuse herself by writing many poems. About this time she also began a long novel entitled *Pinknose* about a family of mice. She made many illustrations for *Pinknose* and it was these that led to her first exhibiting. An artist friend of the Bianco family exhibited some of Pamela's drawings in the annual exhibition of children's drawings. Walter de la Mare saw some of the drawings and wrote a series of beautiful poems to go with them.

Pamela Bianco came to New York in 1922 and with the exception of one year of study in Florence, Italy, has been in America ever since. It was during her first year in America that she made her first set of book illustrations. They were for her mother's book, *The Little Wooden Doll*. Several years later she began to dedicate a part of her time to making illustrations for children's books. She is now living in Connecticut with her husband, Robert Schlick, an American poet, and their small son, Lorenzo, for whom she says she hopes to illustrate many books.

In the University town of Cambridge, England, there is a large studio where four artist brothers will be found working. The eldest of the brothers, C. E. Brock, is known to boys and girls as the illustrator of books by Charles Dickens, Jane Austin, and many other favorite authors. "He has," says Percy V. Bradshaw, "kept alive for us, in an age of militarism, mechanism and materialism, our recollections of the English countryside and turned our thoughts back to the more restful days of pokebonnets. He has restored for us the atmosphere of Jane Austin and the days of simpler pleasures and he has done so with simplicity and charm which have earned our gratitude." C. E. Brock's drawings

appear in *Punch*, *Graphic*, and various other English magazines.

Leslie Brooke says that there was never a time when the name of Johnny Crow was not familiar to him when he was a very small boy; the singing of a song about Johnny Crow's garden by his father was a regular observance. In course of time Leslie Brooke carried on the tradition with his own sons, and then it was that his wife suggested a picture book of Johnny Crow rhymes. At first Leslie Brooke could not see the possibility, but gradually Johnny Crow seemed to grow clearer to him as a personality. Johnny Crow's character seemed to spread itself through the whole of Mr. Brooke's garden till at last it became obvious that it would be Johnny Crow himself who made any book about the garden.

Leslie Brooke's other picture books are for the most part built on the classics, the old nursery rhymes and stories. He says, "In drawing for children there seems to be but one essential rule—draw what you yourself like drawing; the child will not mind a bit if there are things he does not understand, but if ever he gets the impression that anything was drawn by you with an eye on his parent first and not wholly on himself—well, you are done for so far as that child is concerned."

Throughout James Daugherty's youth he and his father were inseparable companions. James Daugherty says, "that father, a splendid reader aloud, poured the whole stream of English and American literature from Chaucer to Mark Twain into my enraptured childish consciousness, during long hours, even days, while I drew pictures as the splendor rolled along." It was after the World War that James Daugherty showed some of his drawings to a representative of the Doubleday Page Co., who to his amazement handed him Stewart Edward White's *Daniel Boone*, remarking, "Do what you like with it and God bless you." The work was a success and since that time James Daugherty has illustrated some fifty books.

Under the New Deal he has had the unique experience of painting some thousands of feet of mural in a large Connecticut high school and the fine privilege of daily contact with some 2,500 students and teachers, not a few of whom he has drawn or painted. A friend has described "Jimmie" Daugherty in these words, "Tall, muscular, straggling, possessed of arms and legs that defy all dancing school theories of grace but that never appear awkward, alive with a vitality and a rhythm that color and shade his personality, he might have stepped from anyone of the number of books he has illustrated."

Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire met in an art school in Paris. A year later they were married in Norway, having found out that the one did not in the least interfere with the other's work. Following the principle that every well bred European has to see America, they came to New York in 1929. To begin with, they did not think of making children's books. But one day a wise old lady put the idea into their heads. Till then they had been strictly separated in their work, but they found that they might make a happy combination of Ingri's knowledge of children and child psychology and Edgar's dramatic sense. Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire, unlike other artists, draw their color illustrations directly on the lithograph stone the way the early craftsman did. That is why the drawings look almost as if they had been made right in the books with colored crayon.

That his small daughter, Bedelia Jane Falls, might learn her letters and her nursery rhymes from books of her very own, C. B. Falls designed and illustrated for her the decorative volumes by which he is best known to young people.

First came the ABC book. He cut on wood its animals and letters, A is for ante-lope, B is for bear, and so forth—twenty-six woodcuts in all. Seven years after the publication of the first ABC book, Falls fashioned *The Modern ABC Book* in which the pictures belong to the machine age

from airplane to zeppelin. Bedelia Jane was by this time a big girl of twelve or so and not so much interested in alphabets, but Falls knew that there were hundreds of others, boys and girls born after her who wanted the book.

According to Alice Page Cooper, it is rumored in literary circles that the royalties of these sprightly books are bequeathed to the lady of their inspiration. Falls now lives with his family at Falls Village, Connecticut.

Marjorie Flack's pictures and stories are true. They are about a real dog and cat and some real ducks. The cat was her daughter Hilma's and "Wagtail Bess" was their own airdale. *Ask Mr. Bear* was a story which Marjorie Flack used to tell Hilma when she was very young. Years later, when Marjorie Flack put it into a book, she says that she was not sure exactly whether she had told it to Hilma or Hilma to her.

When Marjorie Flack (Mrs. Karl Larsson) was at the White House drawing the pictures for *Scamper, the White House Bunny* and *Scamper's Christmas* she said that she tried to draw them in such a way that children would feel that they were there too. The beautiful rooms and wide lawns were all drawn from the point of view of the child. It is Marjorie Flack's wish that the books will give to the child a real conception of how lovely the White House really is. She says that when she gets to be very old, she may draw and write again of a make believe world, but right now she is busy discovering real stories in the world about her.

Although Wanda Gag has never left this country, she has a decidedly European background. Her father was from Germany and her mother's family from Czechoslovakia. She spoke no English until she went to school. In her home drawing and painting were taken for granted. Wanda Gag says that for years she thought everybody drew just as everybody ate and slept. All the Gag children drew as soon as they could hold pencils. While in high school,

she lived with a family in which there were two children. They often begged for stories and she would invent some on the spur of the moment. The children asked for them again and again. Finally Wanda Gag wrote them down, illustrated them and tried to sell them, but without success.

It was after Miss Gag had achieved some success with woodcuts, etchings and lithographs that she was asked by a publishing firm to bring out some of her juvenile material that she had tucked away. As a result her illustrations for children's books have won for her far greater fame than any of her other art work.

Berta and Elmer Hader are a husband and wife who write and illustrate books for young readers together. They first worked together making feature pages for children for *Good Housekeeping*, *McCalls*, *Pictorial Review* and the *Christian Science Monitor*. Then they began to illustrate children's books and to write them, too. Sometimes Berta starts the picture and Elmer finishes it; at other times he starts the drawing and she does the finishing work. They write and make pictures about things and places that they liked when they were children. While most of their time is taken up with book making, they have managed to build a stone house for themselves on the Hudson River. Here in their studio day in and day out and often until late at night you will find them getting pictures and stories ready for their books.

Dorothy Lathrop began to illustrate books in 1918 while she was teaching and has been illustrating pretty steadily from that time on. She says that "she does not know how she ever came to write or draw for children. Perhaps it was simply that she was interested most of all in the things which many of them liked best, creatures of all kinds, whether they run, fly, hop or crawl; and in fairies, and all their kin; and in all the adventures that might happily befall one in a world which is so constantly surprising and wonderful." In addition to the drawings for her own books, Dorothy Lathrop has illustrated almost a

score of books by other authors, including those of such well known writers for young readers as Walter De La Mare, Sara Teasdale, and Rachel Field.

Lois Lenski has illustrated books of various types from the fantastic imaginative to the serious. But most of all she enjoys illustrating books for small children, such as *Jack Horner's Pie*. She tries to always adhere strictly to the period, mood and atmosphere of each book and to give it an original character of its own. Since the arrival of her small son, she has done several pre-school age picture books, largely inspired by his interests and needs. Her interest in children and their books has led her into making a collection of early American children's books which is found to be most interesting. Perhaps the best known of Lois Lenski's illustrations are those which she has done for the *Nursery Tales*, compiled by Veronica Hutchinson.

Among the younger artists who have been busy during the past few years in decorating some of the most beautiful books that have found their way to shops, Elizabeth MacKinstry has perhaps contributed more volumes than any other to the delight of fine-book lovers. Her own book of poems, *Puck in Pasture*, her sketches for Percy MacKaye's *Tall Tales*, and the drawings for the new edition of Wiggin and Smith's *Tales of Laughter* places her among the foremost of contemporary illustrators. The success of her elfin drawings in *Puck in Pasture*, as well as the decorations for Field's *Eliza and the Elves* and *Tales of Laughter* has labeled Elizabeth MacKinstry as a fairy-tale artist. Through some of her other illustrations she has shown ability along other lines of work.

At the age of five, Maxfield Parrish commenced to draw, and on through high school and college he manifested his decorative talent. Parrish has been called one of those rare illustrators who never disappoint. The work of Parrish is strongly individual and is marked by richness in

color, his Parrish blue being decidedly distinctive. His pictures are often elaborate and sometimes show great attention to details; his humor is without ugliness.

He was always fond from childhood of making paper cutouts and could often contrive with the scissors figures that he would otherwise find it difficult to draw. The decorative side of Parrish's work has found expression in some notable murals. He designed "Old King Cole" panels for the Knickerbocker Hotel of New York. Among his other murals are "Sing a Song of Sixpence" for the Hotel Sherman of Chicago, "The Pied Piper" for a hotel in San Francisco, and seventeen large panels for the Curtis Publishing Co. in Philadelphia.

Maud and Miska Petersham are another husband and wife who are busy illustrating books for children. Miska came from Hungary; when he was about twenty years old he went to England, when he was in London he found that no one could pronounce his Hungarian name so he changed it to Petersham. Maud Petersham is from New York State. After graduating from Vassar, she went to the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts. It was while studying there that she met Miska. Willy Pogany, a friend of Miska's, turned over to the Petershams a children's book that he was too busy to illustrate. From that time on Maud and Miska Petersham have been kept busy illustrating books. The *Ark of Father and Mother Noah* was written after the Petershams had seen the play "Green Pastures." With their young son, Miki, they live in Woodstock, New York.

Willy Pogany's success as a book illustrator began in England with his illustration of the *Hungarian Fairy Book*. Since then he has illustrated more than a hundred and fifty volumes, among which is numbered Padraic Colum's series of classic tales. Since he came to America, he has not confined himself to bookmaking alone. He has painted a great many murals, among which those of greatest fame are at the Children's Theatre in the Heckscher Foundation and at Wanamaker's in New York.

He has done much with costuming and stage settings for "The Magic Melody" and "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

Beatrix Potter feels that she owes her inspiration to draw and write to three things. First, her matter-of-fact ancestors; second, the fact that she spent much of her childhood in the Scottish Highlands with a Highland nurse girl who believed in witches and fairies; and third, her remarkably good memory. She says that she can remember quite plainly the time when she was from one to two years old, not only places and feelings, but also the way things appeared to her as a very young child.

About 1893 she became interested in a little invalid boy. She would write long letters to him. One of them was about Peter Rabbit. After small books began to be popular, Beatrix Potter thought the Peter Rabbit story might do as well as some of the other stories that she had seen published. After six publishers had declined to publish it, she drew her savings out of the post office savings bank and had it published herself. Her amused but obliging relatives and friends helped her by buying some of the books. Later she showed a copy to the publishers, F. Warne and Co., and they brought out a new edition with colored illustrations. *The Fairy Caravan*, written for older girls and boys, contains such real little animals that live around her home as Pony Billy, Sandy the dog, Tuppenny, the sleepy guinea pig, and others.

Arthur Rackham says that he cannot remember the time when he hadn't a pencil in his hand, and from the very first his bent was toward the fantastic and imaginative. It has been his good fortune to have had the chance of illustrating many of the greatest works of imagination, such as *Shakespeare's Fairy Tales*, *Alice in Wonderland*, *Peter Pan* and *Rip Van Winkle*.

He says that "Children will make no mistakes in the way of confusing the imaginative and symbolic with the actual. Nor are they at all blind to decorative or arbitrarily designed treatment in art, any more than they are to poetic or rhythmic form in

literature. And it must be insisted on that nothing less than the best that can be had, cost what it may (and it can hardly be cheap) is good enough for those early impressionable years when standards are formed for life."

According to Emelyn E. Gardner and Eloise Ransey, "Arthur Rackham has wonderfully caught and expressed the magic in fairyland. Both through the soft ivory tints of his colored illustrations, and through the black and white of his uncolored sketches, he transmits the spirit and essence of the tales of enchantment which he delights in helping children to visualize. He has kept the heart of a child and delights in giving expression to his exuberant childhood fancies of grotesque trees, from which gnome-like faces peer at the strange antics of elves, fairies, witches and their kind."

Arthur Rackham's country home is at Houghton in the heart of the South Downs of Sussex and in his garden stands an old knotty beech tree, with twisted roots, which has often served him as a model.

Tony Sarg is a humorous illustrator; mural painter; author of many children's books; creator of huge balloon parades; designer of large mechanical window displays, toys and textiles. He is a most prolific worker. For one of his children's books which he wrote and illustrated himself with approximately seven hundred illustrations, he went to the trouble of hand-lettering the entire text, which in itself was a herculean job.

At the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York is an entire room decorated with his animal characters in rollicking form and fun. In his earlier books, Mr. Sarg introduced two favorite characters. One of them was Mary, his daughter, and the other was her little cocker spaniel named Freckles.

It was not until Jessie Willcox Smith was seventeen that she discovered any artistic ability. Her first drawings were made for *St. Nicholas* and other magazines for children. She began illustrating books while a student of Howard Pyle. In her student

days Miss Smith never drew a child, but always wanted to; and as soon as she was free to do so, she turned naturally to them. Miss Smith uses as her models children who play around her in all the natural, unself-conscious poses of childhood. In addition to illustration, she has done much successful portrait painting of children.

When Rhea Wells began to go to school, most of his writing paper was used for drawing. While on a trip to the Austrian Alps he got the idea for the children's biographies of animals which resulted in *Peppi the Duck*, which is laid in the Tyrol. After another European visit came *Coco the Goat* with a Spanish setting. These books and an *American Farm*, a book about Rhea Wells' own boyhood were written as well as illustrated by him.

After six years of traveling and selling merchandise in China and Australia, Kurt Wiese came back to Germany and began drawing and writing. He was so successful with the material that he brought home with him, that he found he could do better with his drawings and stories than by going to China and selling merchandise. Besides illustrating books Kurt Wiese designed backgrounds for a film company. As this company was formed by the well-known animal dealers, Hagenback of Hamburg, he was constantly in touch with all kinds of animals, studies which helped to enrich his illustrations.

After a rich year of experience in Brazil, he was asked by a prominent writer of children's books to join a firm for which he wrote and illustrated books. Two happy years were spent in drawing pictures for Brazilian children. Following that experience Kurt Wiese came to the United States and has settled down in a little farmhouse about twenty-five miles from Trenton, New Jersey. Children of the community make frequent visits to his studio bringing him the things that they have found that they think might be of interest to him.

While a student in the Massachusetts Normal Art School in Boston, N. C. Wyeth drew a picture of a fox's head. His in-

structor told him that the drawing had the qualities made for illustration. Right there N. C. Wyeth resolved to become an illustrator. Before long he had landed a place in Howard Pyle's famous school of illustration and eventually he became one of Pyle's most distinguished pupils.

After three years in Howard Pyle's studio, he went west to study the life of the Indians. While there he made many pencil sketches. Upon his return east he began illustrating Western stories. Wyeth is best known to boys and girls and others as the illustrator of books by Stevenson and James Fenimore Cooper.

He loves books and does a great deal of reading. In recent years he has devoted himself to mural decoration. The Federal Reserve Bank in Boston, the Missouri state capitol, and the National Geographic Society in Washington, D. C., are among the many buildings where his work may be seen.

The following is a list of books that have been illustrated by these twenty-four artists.

1. Boris Artzbasheff (ar-tzee-bash'eff)
The Fairy Shoemaker—Allingham
Gay-Neck—Mukerji
Ghond the Hunter—Mukerji
The Forge in the Forest—Colum
2. Aulair, Ingri and Edgar
The Magic Rug
Ola
Ola and Blakken and Line, Sine, Trine
The Conquest of the Atlantic
The Lord's Prayer
3. Elsa Beskow (bes'ko)
Pelle's New Suit
Story of the Wee Little Woman
Aunt Green, Aunt Brown and Aunt Lavendar
The Adventures of Peter and Lotta
Aunt Brown's Birthday
4. Pamela Bianco
The Skin Horse—Bianco
The Little Wooden Doll
5. C. E. Brock
A Christmas Carol—Dickens
The Cricket on the Hearth—Dickens
Martin Pippin to the Apple Orchard—Farjeon
6. Leslie Brooke
Johnny Crow's Garden
Johnny Crow's Party
The House in the Woods
The Golden Goose Book
The Truth About Old King Cole—Hill
A Roundabout Turn—Charles
7. James Daugherty
Knickerbocker History of New York
Abe Lincoln Grows Up—Sandburg
Uncle Tom's Cabin
Daniel Boone—White
8. C. B. Falls
The Modern A B C Book
Mother Goose
9. Marjorie Flack (Mrs. Karl Larsson)
Angus and the Cat
Angus and the Ducks
The Story about Ping
Wag-Tail Bess
Ask Mr. Bear
Scamper
Scamper's Christmas
10. Wanda Gag (broad a as in father)
Millions of Cats
The Funny Thing
Snippy and Snappy
11. Hader, Berta and Elmer (hay'der)
The Picture Book of Travel
The Wonderful Locomotive—Meigs
The Farmer in the Dell
Spunky
A Monkey Tale—Williamson
Little Elephant—Williamson
Under the Pig-Nut Tree
Picture Book of the States
Whiffy MacMann
12. Lois Lenski (Mrs. Arthur Covey)
The Peep-Show Man—Colum
Chimney Corner Stories
Chimney Corner Fairy Tales, Compiled by Veronica Hutchinson

- Fireside Stories
Chimney Corner Poems
Jack Horner's Pie
Alphabet People
13. Dorothy P. Lathrop
The Three Mulla Mulgars—De la Mare
Made to Order Stories—Canfield
Hitty—Field
Stars Tonight—Teasdale
The Snow Image—Hawthorne
The Fairy Circus
14. Elizabeth MacKinstrey
The White Cat and other French Fairy Tales—D'Aulnoy
The Fairy Ring—Wiggin and Smith
Puck in Pasture
Tales of Laughter—Wiggin and Smith
Eliza and the Elves—Field
15. Maxfield Parrish
Poems of Childhood—Eugene Field
Arabian Nights' Entertainment
Wonderbook and Tanglewood Tales—Hawthorne
16. Willy Pogany (po-ga'nee with broad a)
Children of Odin
Children's Homes—Colum
Golden Fleece
My Poetry Book
Gulliver's Travels—Swift
Alice in Wonderland—Carroll
17. Beatrix Potter (Mrs. William Heelis)
The Peter Rabbit Series
The Fairy Caravan
The Tale of Tom Kitten
18. Maud and Miska Petersham
The Poppy Seed Cakes—Clark
Pootabaga Stories
- Tales Told in Holland—Bookhouse
Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare
Miki (written and illustrated)
The Ark of Father and Mother Noah
19. Arthur Rackham
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland—Carroll
Christmas Carol—Dickens
Fairy Tales—Grimm
Tales from Shakespeare
Night Before Christmas—Moore
Rip Van Winkle
Gulliver's Travels—Swift
20. Tony Sarg
Tony Sarg's Book of Animals
Tony Sarg's Wonder Zoo
Tony Sarg's Alphabet
Tony Sarg's New York
21. Jessie Willcox Smith
A Child's Garden of Verses—Stevenson
'Twas the Night Before Christmas—Moore
Dickens' Children
Heidi—Spyri
Little Women—Alcott
Mother Goose
22. Rhea Wells
Peppi the Duck
Coco the Goat
An American Farm
Old Tales from Spain—Alfan

Bibliography:

- Kunitz and Haycraft—The Junior Book of Authors, 1934
Mahony and Whitney—Contemporary Illustrators of Children's Books

GENTLEMEN, YOUR LIBRARY!

By James A. Howard, Librarian, Hammond Public Library

This article is written solely for the members of the Hammond Chamber of Commerce.

It is written by a fellow member, who, like, certain other members, gladly digs

down into his own jeans—not that of his employer's—once a year for a quarter of a hundred dollars.

It is written by a member of the Hammond Chamber of Commerce who believes

profoundly in the objectives and possible value to both community and individual of this organization.

It is written by one who believes each member, regardless of who he may be, has something worthwhile to contribute to the common cause, if but given the proper opportunity.

Accordingly, he humbly offers, as his immediate personal contribution, the following thought:

The Hammond Public Library is the library of the Hammond Chamber of Commerce.

Of course the Hammond Public Library is the library of all the citizens, present and future, of the city of Hammond, but for purposes of this discussion, the Hammond Public Library is—or should be—the library, individually and collectively, of the members of the Hammond Chamber of Commerce.

The organization's membership is made up primarily of the manufacturers, merchants and professional men of our city. The library now has, or can speedily secure, printed information of real value to each of these three groups of people.

Mr. Manufacturer, for example, the library has the 1935 "Thomas' Register of American Manufacturers"—the buyer's key to all American sources of supply; and "Dun & Bradstreet's Mercantile Reference Rating Book for November, 1934."

Mr. Merchant, for example the library has a 1934 "Location and Numerical Telephone Directory of Hammond and Vicinity," which gives not only the name and address of the holder of each telephone number but also the telephone numbers of persons within a given trade territory or on certain streets; "Selling by Telephone" by J. George Frederick; "Selling by Mail" by V. E. Pratt; "Using Radio in Sales Promotion" by E. H. Felix, and Dr. Paul W. Ivey's new book, "Getting Results in Selling."

Mr. Physician, for example the library has the 1935 best seller entitled, "50 Years a Surgeon" by Robert T. Morris.

Mr. Dentist, for example the library has "The New Dentistry" by L. M. S. Miner; "Dental Economics" by Harry J. Bosworth and "Health Dentistry for the Community" by The Committee on Community Dental Service.

Mr. Lawyer, for example the library has the new twelve-volume, "Burns' Annotated Indiana Statutes, 1933"; Bernard C. Gavit's two recent books, "The Commerce Clause" and "The Indiana Law of Future Interests, Descent and Wills"; "Trial Manual for Negligence Actions" by Sydney C. Schweitzer; "Cross-Examination and Summation" by Baer and Balicer, and "Attorneys' Textbook of Medicine" by Roscoe N. Gray.

Mr. Life Insurance Engineer, for example the library has "Best's Life Insurance Reports, 1934"; "How Safe Is Life Insurance" by L. S. Schnitman, and "Annuities and Their Uses" by C. J. Crobaugh.

Mr. Fire and Casualty Engineer, for example the library has "Best's Casualty, Surety, and Miscellaneous Insurance Reports, 1934" and "Best's Fire and Marine Insurance Reports, 1934."

Mr. Minister, for example the library has the "Harper Monthly Pulpit" from the beginning of its publication in October, 1932, to date; "The Christian Fact and Modern Doubt" by George A. Buttrick; "Why Not Try God?" by Mary Pickford; "Jesus" by Edmond Fleg.

The above is suggestive only. Almost every vocation is represented or should be represented, on the shelves of this library. If you will but make your wants known to the chief librarian, he will respect your confidence and the probabilities are, will be able to help you materially.

The library—your library—also has many books of general interest to the business and professional man. A few of the most recent additions are the following:

1. "Understanding the New Stock Market" by R. I. Warshaw. This book contains everything that the average reader needs to know about buying and selling stocks under the new conditions. It is a practical book which will serve as a time and money

saver for the purchaser of your securities.

2. "Inflation Ahead; What to Do About It" by W. M. Kiplinger. The purpose of this booklet is to help you see the signs of inflation as they come along and, in many cases, suggests what to do about it.

3. "Capitalism Carries On" by Walter B. Pitkin. So much has been written of recent years against American capitalism

that it is refreshing indeed to find in this March, 1935, book, a bold, intelligent, confidence inspiring solution to one of our greatest contemporary problems. This is a book of special interest to every member of the Hammond Chamber of Commerce.

Gentlemen, this is your library. Please use it.

From *Hammond Business*, April, 1935.

1935 DISTRICT MEETINGS

Salem, May 7, 1935

Representatives from thirteen libraries in the Southeastern district of Indiana met at the Salem public library on May 7, 1935. Ray Lee, President of the library board, presented Supt. Elwood Brooks, who made a very gracious welcome address. The roll call response "The magazine I like best and why" resulted in the *Reader's Digest* being given as first choice by thirteen; *Good Housekeeping* seven; *National Geographic* four; *Atlantic* four; *Literary Digest* three; *Nation* and *American* two each; *Current History* and *Indiana Farmer* one each.

Mrs. Harvey Morris gave a talk on the "Early library history of Salem." The first library was established in 1818 and in that year the first book published in the state was published at Salem.

Mr. Bailey conducted the "Trading post," discussing several topics of general interest. Luncheon was served at the Hotel Alvis and immediately following a visit was made to the rooms of the Washington County Historical Society in the Court House. The collection of antiques and pioneer relics was inspected and enjoyed.

The first number of the afternoon session was a paper by Ellen C. Stewart, Secretary of the Rising Sun library board, on "Opportunities under sub-economic standards."

Several entertaining musical numbers and readings were rendered by Salem talent.

Jewell Mount of Scottsburg talked on

"Reading for professional growth." Among the many good things she said was "To enrich professional growth one should read definitely along a line in which one is uninformed and uninterested." And "Read modern books though you have to wear shock absorbers."

Annette Clark of New Albany gave previews of some interesting new books. Among them were Josephine Johnson's "Now in November," the recent Pulitzer prize winner; Sherwood Anderson's "Puzzled America," and Louis Adamic's "Grandsons."

After a vote of thanks to the librarian and the library board for their courtesy and a very delightful session the meeting adjourned.

BERTHA F. POINDEXTER, Secretary.

Boonville, May 9, 1935

The annual district meeting of Southwestern Indiana libraries convened at Boonville, Thursday, May 9th. Mrs. Maude Kiper, assistant librarian of the Boonville library, presided at the meeting and by way of introduction gave the history of library meetings of the district stating that the first meeting was held at Princeton in 1911. She then introduced W. S. Stevens, president of the Boonville board of trustees, who welcomed the guests.

The first speaker was Father Placidus Kempf, librarian of St. Meinrad Abbey. Listening in to Our Four Year Old was his subject. Cleverly introducing his talk as a radio broadcast by our four year old

CLARA he told us of the events which led to the organization of the Catholic Library Association in 1931. The *Catholic Library World* is the organ of the association. A periodical index corresponding to the *Readers' Guide* is published by the H. W. Wilson Co. Magazine clearing houses have been conducted at St. Meinrad and other Catholic libraries.

A panel discussion with the theme "Looking at ourselves" occupied the rest of the morning. Mr. Bailey was in charge of this. Mrs. Jessie Mauck of Owensville opened the discussion by speaking of accomplishments in library service. In her estimation she considered the greatest library service to be to the child, guiding his early reading. Interpreting our community book needs was given by Jaunita Hinman of the Fort Branch library. In an imaginary walk through her library we listened to the demands of her library patrons and how they were interpreted through the different classes of books. Amanda Browning of Evansville said the assistant's problem at the circulation desk could be solved much as could the bishop's in Robert Nathan's novel, "The Bishop's wife." He needed an archdeacon who would be an angel from heaven. She recommended an A. L. A. book of library etiquette for librarians.

Mrs. Robert Nagle, a trustee of the Boonville library, with "Library service I expect" as her subject for discussion gave the following points: 1. There must be a board that is interested. 2. The library building must be centrally located. 3. There must be books—educational, unique and entertaining. 4. Objects of art. 5. The librarian must be a person, friendly and courteous, one who knows the contents of her library and the needs of her community and who will make as many contacts with people of the community as possible. She must above all have a willingness to serve.

Another trustee of the Boonville library, Mrs. Robert Wilson, outlined a good library policy. Make the library attractive outside by the use of shrubbery and attractive inside by displays and posters. She said there

must be publicity to keep the public informed. If there is a rental collection, keep it up to date. Allow meetings of the proper kind to be held at the library. The library must have a well balanced budget and live within it. Mrs. Emma B. Phillips of Tell City discussed "What service do we as librarians give?"

Luncheon was served at the Methodist church. The afternoon session was held at the church, which had been tastefully decorated with baskets of spring flowers. The first speaker was Lucile C. Jones of Evansville college. She gave sketches of twenty-four of the best known illustrators of children's books, displaying numerous examples of their work. Mildren Voelkel of Evansville boys' and girls' department presented quite a number of reading projects which she had found successful, among them being the story hour, the browsing hour, the vacation reading schemes with book reports and diplomas awarded for the reading of a required number of books, and club work as in the hobby clubs, the stamp clubs, the summer travel clubs and the World Book Look-it-up club.

An address of an inspirational nature was given by Rev. L. A. Harriman of Princeton with "Leisure and books" as the subject. Miss Warren spoke for a few moments to inspire librarians to have dreams for the future for greater service. Mr. Bailey closed the meeting with some timely comments on the advantages of having a federal agency for libraries and also federal aid. A well appointed tea followed.

SADIE L. ARCHER, Secretary.

Rushville, May 14, 1935

And on that day it rained! At 9:30 a. m. at the main desk of the Rushville public library, registration for the district library meeting of librarians, trustees and guests was opened. The informality of the registration period gave time to greet each other and view the different departments of the beautiful library of which Rushville patrons should be proud.

The meeting was called to order in the

auditorium by Margaret Hager, Rushville librarian and chairman. Mrs. Donald Alexander gave a welcome address.

Mr. Bailey took charge of the Round Table discussion which was first on the program. "Can we expand under sub-economic standards?" and "Legislation" were discussed. Mrs. Alexander, chairman of the I. L. T. A. legislative committee, discussed certification, explained why every librarian should be certified if librarians and libraries are to be on the same footing as teachers and schools. The tax levy, budget making, federal aid and library etiquette were also subjects of discussion.

After luncheon we were entertained by a local magician, Dale Breece, who for about thirty minutes gave the librarians some real problems to solve.

Cerene Ohr, from the Indianapolis public library, had as her subject "Reading for professional growth." Miss Ohr mentioned a few books which could be read for professional help,—"Library and living" by L. Stanley Jast, Chas. H. Compton's book, "Who reads what" and Francis B. Young's "This little road."

Caroline Dunn, Connersville, followed with "Previews of new books," giving several brief synopses of books to be published.

Fannie Foulk, trustee of Aurora library, said, "My idea of good library policies is: 'Wisdom in managing affairs, with better service along every line for the community.'"

Hugh Mauzy, a patron and former trustee of the Rushville library, closed the meeting by telling what library service he expected when he visited the library, which centered more in quality than quantity.

THELMA ALFORD, Secretary.

Spencer, May 16, 1935

Twenty-eight libraries were represented in the district meeting held at the Spencer public library, Thursday, May 16th. Floy E. French, librarian at Spencer, and chairman of the meeting, introduced Albert Free of the Spencer library board, who welcomed the visitors.

Carl Anderson, of Spencer, gave an interesting talk on Local history. He gave a brief history of Owen County, illustrating his talk with pictures of the various points of historical interest in that county. He stressed the importance of collecting and preserving historical material by means of newspaper files, museums, and the library.

Can we better equalize urban and rural service? was discussed by Mrs. Helen M. Allison, librarian Nashville-Brown County library, who told of the organization of the library, and how, in order to reach the rural people, placements of books were made in houses, stores and schools.

With Louis J. Bailey as leader, various subjects were discussed by those present. Bertha Ashby, Bloomington, and Chairman of the I. L. A. certification committee, spoke briefly on the Certification bill. Other subjects discussed included expansion of libraries under sub-economic standards, library etiquette, including personal relations with public, among staff members, library rules, etc. The subject of selection of periodicals for binding was raised and methods used in various libraries were discussed by several librarians.

After luncheon at the Inn at McCormick's Creek Canyon State Park, at which about seventy were present, the afternoon session opened with Hazel B. Warren presiding.

Mrs. Hazel Bowman, trustee, Odon public library, whose subject was My idea of good library policies, stressed two points that were essential to her—give the adult reading public what it wants (within reason), and guide carefully in the work with children.

Library service I expect was discussed by Mrs. L. A. Winslow of Bloomington. She told of the assistance which she expected from the library while engaged as instructor in F. E. A. E. work, and she stressed the fact that the librarian should be ever ready and eager to serve in any constructive way possible in the community.

O. S. Hawkins, rural teacher, Owen county schools, in his talk on The school

public, spoke on the welcome advent of the public library into the rural schools, and advocated equal educational privileges for town and country alike.

Two new authors from the library field, Carrie E. Scott, head of Children's work in Indianapolis public library, and Mabel Leigh Hunt, librarian of Rauh Memorial branch library, Indianapolis, were presented by Miss Warren. Miss Hunt has been most successful in her first book *Lucinda, a Little Girl of 1860*. Miss Scott's *Anthology of children's literature*, written in collaboration with Edna Johnson, instructor in Children's Literature at Indiana University, contributes greatly to that field.

Miss Scott was next on the program, and in her own inimitable way, reviewed several new juvenile books.

Previews of several new adult fiction and non-fiction books were given by Estelle Wolf, Indiana University reference librarian.

MARY E. ROGERS, Secretary.

Crawfordsville, May 21, 1935

An enjoyable and inspirational district meeting was held in Crawfordsville with the staff and trustees of the public library as hosts. Representatives of fifteen libraries were present. Mrs. M. M. Tannenbaum welcomed everyone to the hospitality of the city.

Mr. Bailey presiding, Mrs. Louise Williams from the State library gave a good discussion on material for the vertical file. Much general non-fiction material is mounted as well as material for special days. Poetry file material is taken from magazines and many old songs published in the *Indianapolis News* are mounted under separate headings.

"Seventeen and the library" was well given by Evelyn Wright of Linden. She gave a questionnaire to high school students and found that 52 of 86 read regularly in the library; 66 parents of the 86 students do not use the library. The students enjoy fiction most, and expressed

their favorites to be western, adventure and mystery stories.

"Library etiquette, personal relations with the public, reading for professional growth" was well presented by Mrs. Marjorie Higbee of Crawfordsville. Librarians can always grow for we shall never be too well equipped for our jobs. The speaker suggested that librarians read book reviews to make choice of books and also to save time in reading them. Reading is desirable and helpful but let us not pretend to read when we don't. Read periodical articles to be helpful to our patrons. The librarian's must be the guiding hand to give the right book to the right person at the right time. Trustees see to the physical side of the library, representing the community. The librarian is the officer between the library and the community. The librarian creates the personality of the library. She, to be most successful should have at least these ten qualities: good health, ability to make friends, judgment, well developed initiative, right social attitude, ability to be happy, reliability, obedience, punctuality, patience and industry. Librarians are advertised by the friends who love us, and also by those who do not love us. Marcus Aurelius once said, "in spite of arrogance, selfishness, pettishness nothing can harm me, I will do my best."

A round table discussion was held on legacies and gifts. We should make an effort to get books, popularize legacies, urge people to give books in memory of friends, suggest that clubs give a small amount each year, accept small gifts gladly. The rental shelf was discussed at length.

The afternoon session was opened at 2:00 with Prof. J. I. Osborne of Wabash College, presiding. Mrs. Maye Jessup of Rockville discussed, "Readers and their interests." People read about what they like to read, it is the duty of the librarian and library to make better minds, offer seasonal books and guide patrons in their choice of books.

"Library service I expect," by Mrs. C. Bassett of Thorntown was well received. It

was suggested that we, as librarians, place good books in the hands of children and interest children in reading. Have a day for children and parents to come in and describe the library to them. Advertise a week for reading poetry, another for biography and travel; fiction will take care of itself. Too many parents do not care what their children read. Arrange budgets to buy books for people below 35 years of age. Present books in good binding and printing. Instruct the public about the use of the state library. The usefulness of the library depends upon the personality of the librarian, and her ability to present the library in a popular manner to the public.

"What I expect from the public" was discussed by Mrs. Joseph Ferree of Danville. The desires of the public and librarian are closely related. She suggested three things that the librarian might expect from the public,—courtesy, the unexpected and value received for what it offered.

The afternoon session closed with Rachel Schenk of Purdue speaking on New Books. She divided new books into three groups—the few new books she had read, books that have been enjoyed by others and new books to be published soon.

BELVA M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

Kentland, May 22, 1935

Seventy-seven librarians, trustees and guests registered for the meeting of the district which includes twenty-three towns, in the beautiful, newly decorated library at Kentland.

Eunette Buck, librarian, presided and after a gracious welcome by her and Mrs. Constance E. Glick, President of the board, and a roll call, the meeting was turned over to Miss Warren.

The Trading Post, as it was called, adroitly handled by Miss Warren proved a most informal, instructive and interesting discussion of library problems. For an hour, Mr. Bailey and Miss Warren answered questions on legislation, economy and

finances and only lack of time halted the "Rush at the Post."

Ora Thompson Ross, trustee, Rensselaer, followed with the subject—Good library policies. Along the line of legislation, she weighed the pros and cons of federal aid to libraries, keeping uppermost in mind the welfare of the library.

Nora Gardner, librarian, Monticello, read on "Reading for professional growth," suggesting helpful and easily obtained literature for expansion of ideas and broadening vision for the profession.

After luncheon Carrie E. Scott of Indianapolis public library gave a charming talk on Some worthwhile books for children. She had some recent books with her of which she invited inspection but modestly made no mention of her own valuable Anthology of Children's Literature which has been recently published and which has met with such favor. At the conclusion of her talk on books, she gave a delightful interpretation of Ellis Credle's popular book "Down, down, the mountain." No audience of children could have enjoyed this story-tell more than these adults.

Mary Henke, Monticello, gave previews of many of the new books, including biography, sociology, poetry and fiction. Ruth Dawson, Flora, who was unable to be present, sent her paper, which Mrs. Stenvenson, West Lebanon, ably read. The subject was Library etiquette, and it was full of humor and understanding.

W. O. Schanlaub, County Superintendent, completed the program with a well timed talk on the benefit which librarians may perform in their work with the school public, with special attention to children who are halted in the school routine by handicaps.

The meeting adjourned and visitors lingered some time at the library looking at book collections and renewing friendships.

IDA MILLIKEN, Secretary.

Hobart, May 23, 1935

On Thursday, May 23, the Hobart branch of the Gary public library entertained ap-

proximately one hundred and fifty librarians of the district, who met to discuss various problems of library administration. Mrs. Bess Banks MacGillivray, the Hobart librarian, presided.

After Mrs. Fannie Werner of Hobart had offered a few words of welcome, Mr. Bailey led a "Trading post" discussion on three topics of practical interest to librarians. Mr. Howard, when asked to discuss "Opportunities under sub-economic standards", asserted that Hammond's greatest need, which is for a more comprehensive book supply, especially for use in High School and University Extension courses, had been met because of the staunch support of the Hammond board, and the subsequent action of the Lake County tax adjustment board. Mrs. MacGillivray spoke of her success in raising money for her library needs by asking one dollar from each wage-earner in town, and by claiming some excess funds from a former Community Chest drive. Miss Benney of Valparaiso related her experiences in getting their budget accepted because of their willingness to receive old books. Mrs. McCrory, a member of the Hammond board, told how she had talked the library idea into her community by means of a petition presented to the people in her district.

The other subjects of the "Trading post" were "Legislation" and "Rural service." Mr. Whitmore spoke about the library business brought up at the session of the General Assembly in January. He mentioned the certification bill and the question of the establishing of pensions for librarians. Mr. Hamilton, introducing the subject of rural service, stressed the importance of spending money derived from a district in that district. He also outlined the rural service of the Gary library which serves four townships.

The morning program was brought to a close by an unusually clever and diverting skit entitled "Library etiquette," written by Mabel Benney of the Valparaiso library board, and performed by Mrs. Alma Krueger and Mrs. Verdie Garrison, librarians,

assisted by Mrs. T. O. Dillon and Mrs. George Sheeks, members of the Valparaiso Women's Club.

After the luncheon, which was served at the Methodist Church, the afternoon program was opened by Mary Maxwell, of La Porte, who, in describing "How school needs are met," pointed out the advantages of training elementary grade pupils to use catalogs and indexes, and of luring older students into the realm of nonfiction. The subject "Library service I expect" was presented by Mrs. Roscoe Peddicord of Hobart, who offered a few rather revolutionary suggestions for the care and comfort of library patrons. Ruth Fedde of Lowell read an entertaining paper on "New ideas in new books." With the thought in mind that ideas, philosophies and values are changing, she gave brief resumes of several comparatively late books, including Sheehan's Personal history, Halper's The foundry, LeGallienne's At 33, and Johnson's Now in November.

The final speaker was Rabbi Garry August of Gary, who gave a stirring address on "The function of literature." Beginning with the early bards, who sang only for certain appreciative groups, the Rabbi conducted his hearers on a thought journey through the Shakespearean period and on into the nineteenth century, when the writer was inclined to "hitch his wagon to a star" regardless of pitfalls. Early twentieth century writings, he contended, were meant to beautify tinsel, and to provide an avenue of escape. Again, in the post-war period, the tendency was to sugar-coat the more sordid details of life and to overemphasize the false elements. Even in the present period of the depression, writers are catering to the readers who desire amusement, instead of to the smaller number who are groping after truth. The Rabbi cited George Moore, Balzac, Conrad, Hardy and others, whose art is really a challenge rather than a pastime. His conclusion was that the function of literature is to make men feel and see, as well as to spur our leaders in more honorable directions.

Between the morning and afternoon sessions, the librarians went to the school gymnasium, where the famous Hobart band entertained them with three numbers. In the afternoon, Geraldine Vance, a concert harpist, played a group of charming selections, two of which, "Spring's awakening" and "Scherzo," were her own compositions. The wood-wind quartet of the band also played two delightful classical numbers.

MARY RUCH, Secretary.

Muncie, May 28, 1935

The morning session of the district meeting in Muncie was held at the Maring branch of the public library with about 75 librarians and trustees present. Miss Roberts turned the meeting over to Webb Hunt, president of the Muncie public library board. Mr. Hunt introduced Mayor Rollin H. Bunch, who gave a welcome to the visitors.

Mr. Bailey had charge of the morning session, which was devoted to a Trading Post. "Library etiquette" was the topic led by Mrs. Danna H. Sollenberger, librarian at Kokomo. She brought out the need for staff meetings in which all can participate and the fact that people do not object to regulations if they are upheld in a pleasant manner, which they do not feel is too mechanical.

"It's too bad our ancestors didn't keep more written records," said Margaret A. Wade, librarian at Anderson, in her talk on "Material of local interest". She advocated taking everything available and examining it carefully for worthwhile material. She emphasized the fact that we must save everything which might be of interest in the future so that our successors will not have to prowl around in diaries, family records, and pictures for all their local history material.

Mrs. Richard Warfel, acting reference librarian at Muncie, in her paper on "Reading for professional growth" gave some concrete examples of just how we might profit from our reading in making our professional growth faster and better. In her

talk on "Opportunities under sub-economic standards", Mrs. Frances Davis, Marion public library, told us we were particularly fortunate in being able to give the young people worthwhile ideas and ideals through their general reading as well as to give help through extension classes, FERA classes, and classes from correspondence schools. We also have an opportunity to bring out our good old books which were neglected when we had money to buy most of the new ones.

Mrs. Ralph Bertsche, Alexandria, talked on "Livening up the shelves." Lacking shelf space, Mrs. Bertsche wanted to weed out unused material in her library. She used the A. L. A. catalog, *Booklist* and Standard catalog series as guides and, keeping in mind the condition, circulation, size, print, duplication, and copyright date of the books, just "waded in." The result has been very satisfactory.

Lunch was served in the dining room of Lucina Hall at Ball State Teachers College, and the afternoon session was held in the college library. Mr. Hunt again presided and introduced Rev. Arthur W. McDavitt, of St. John's Universalist Church, Muncie, who spoke, as a patron of the library, on "The library service I expect." Mr. McDavitt brought out the need of easy access to the material in the library, the need of a wide variety of magazines to fill the need of all classes who use the library, and the need of good reference books. "The librarian should also be very careful in her purchase of books, particularly today when funds are low, purchases few, and worthwhile books at a premium," he said.

In her talk on "My idea of good library policies," Mrs. Alfred M. Kilgore, member of the Muncie library board, made the following points—the library should be the cultural center of the community, a cheerful place, with books that are used and with few regulations; it should be recognized for what it is—an important part in our educational system; open board meetings are desirable so that any patron interested may attend; the librarian should be

chosen carefully and then be given charge in fact instead of in name.

Lois Ringo of the Anderson library gave a very interesting talk on "Adult books of 1935." Selections were made in all ten D. C. classes as well as fiction, and a clear picture of the types of literature being published this year was given.

A few adolescent books of the last six years were reviewed by Barcus Tichenor, librarian at Ball State Teachers College. The important part books can play toward an international understanding was shown by examples of books dealing with boys and girls of many lands and in various periods of history. Books about different periods in American history were also discussed, with special reference given to those about Indiana.

Mr. Bailey led a discussion of various problems confronting librarians, among them the question of federal aid.

After the meeting tea was served by the staffs of the public and college libraries.

ELIZABETH SIMKINS, Secretary.

Plymouth, June 4, 1935

Approximately one hundred librarians and trustees attended the district meeting in Plymouth on Tuesday, June 4th. The meeting opened at 9:30 a. m. in the auditorium of the public library with a welcome to the visitors by Mrs. Velma B. Montague, librarian and chairman of the meeting.

The first topic, "Opportunities under sub-economic standards," was discussed by Miriam Netter of Warsaw. Among the many opportunities she mentioned was that of readers' adviser, meeting the needs of the many and unusual calls for help in reading both for pleasure and profit. Dorothy Agness of Royal Center spoke on "New ideas in adult books." She mentioned several of the new books, including the Pulitzer prize-winners, and showed how many of them followed the trend of the New Age. Charlotte Bryan, children's librarian of Elkhart, discussed "New ideas in children's books." She spoke of the very

decided change in books for children and of their tendency toward the modern viewpoint. She mentioned books which particularly illustrate this new trend.

A very interesting discussion on "Pre-views of new books" was given by Lucille Gerber, librarian of the LaSalle branch in South Bend. She mentioned many forthcoming books which would be of interest for library purchase. A short intermission was given just before lunch for visiting and examination of a display of new books.

Luncheon was served in the Parish House, where the afternoon session was held. Mrs. Martha Stevens, trustee of the Plymouth library, presided. She introduced Alberta Brown, librarian of St. Mary's College, whose subject was "Reading for professional growth." She pointed out that librarians should read with a plan, not only books of special interest but to gain a working knowledge of many books; should choose a different hobby occasionally and read books on that particular subject; and should read the professional magazines and their own state publication thoroughly.

"The school public" was discussed by Mrs. Inger Boye of the Mishawaka library. She emphasized especially the need of co-operation between the public library and the schools and mentioned the many splendid things the Mishawaka library has done in their work with the schools. Mrs. Clark Mumaw, trustee of the Warsaw library, read an excellent paper on "My idea of good library policies." She showed how the free public library has been, from its very beginning, an indispensable institution and how it serves people in every walk of life. The needed characteristics for good librarians and trustees were mentioned. A good policy for all librarians to observe was brought out in her statement: "Outside of ability to provide the material which readers ask for, the greatest factor in molding sentiment is the impression made by those who serve the public and the spirit with which they do their work."

The remainder of the afternoon was given over to the State library representa-

tives and the officers of the Indiana Library Association. Mr. Bailey gave statistics showing the need of federal aid. Miss Warren urged membership in both the American Library Association and the State Association and explained the value of membership in each. F. H. Whitmore, president of the Indiana Library Association, gave tentative plans for the I. L. A. meeting at Indianapolis in October. Flora Case of Elkhart, vice-president of the I. L. A., spoke on recent library legislation.

ZOLA MOSS, Secretary.

Kendallville, June 6, 1935

The district meeting held at Kendallville on June 6 was attended by more than sixty librarians, trustees and friends, representing seventeen towns. Mrs. Bunyan, librarian of the Kendallville library, presided and H. M. Dixon, superintendent of schools and president of the board, welcomed the visitors. He spoke of the founding of Kendallville as a trading post in 1833 when our modern industrial age was in its infancy. Kendallville is still a commercial and industrial center of which its citizens are justly proud. The present meeting, he said, would be devoted to trading ideas instead of commodities and attempting to solve some of the problems created by this same industrial age.

Rex Potterf, librarian of the Fort Wayne public library, discussed "Opportunities under sub-economic standards." He considered opportunities for (1) Expansion and perfecting library plant, facilities and book stock; (2) Formulation of new library policies; (3) Adaptation of library services to peculiar existing needs. Under the first heading was discussed the utilization of FERA workers and what has been done by them in libraries; under the second heading the opportunity to re-value the policies of book purchases and extra services to the public which were taken for granted during the years of plenty. Which are the essential books and the most economical methods of making them accessible to the public? Under the third heading, Mr. Pot-

terf said that nothing in the library should be static except the physical equipment and that the librarian owes his public an alert and vigilant regard for its wants, its changing moods and shifting purposes; he should be constantly in touch with what the taxpayer wants for his money and what he has a right to expect.

Owing to the illness of Mrs. Gross of Fort Wayne, who was to speak on "Library service I expect" (by a library patron), Mrs. Bunyan called on Mrs. Zimmerman of Kendallville who spoke briefly and the remainder of the morning was given to a general discussion of problems such as supplementary readers and the policy of their purchase and distribution by libraries to schools.

Lunch was served at the First Presbyterian Church followed by a delightful organ recital in the church auditorium given by Kendallville's promising young organist, Raymond Weaver.

The afternoon session was opened by McCabe Day, trustee at Huntington. He presented "My ideas of good library policies." He stressed the desirability of professional standards of librarianship, the educational functions of the library to the adult members of the community and the responsibility of the librarian for the type of book which is provided for the mental nourishment of the community. He believed that a library board's responsibility lay mainly in appointing a suitable librarian, capable of competent management of affairs, rather than in direct control by the board.

In speaking on "Reading for professional growth," Mayme C. Snipes of Columbia City called attention to that splendid essay on reading by a notable member of our own profession, "The seven joys of reading" by Mary Wright Plummer. Miss Snipes deplored the wide currency given to the garbled quotation "The librarian who reads is lost." The truth was that certain people criticized Casaubon, a French classical scholar and librarian, because "he made no use of the books except to read

them . . . he did nothing for arranging and cataloging them." Miss Snipes feared the reverse might be said of many today and pointed out that reading does for the mind what exercise does for the body. With plenty of time and plenty of books a person with an open and inquiring mind may acquire much education from promiscuous reading but for a busy librarian a definite plan is recommended by Miss Snipes. Take a subject in which you are interested and become an authority, or a subject on which you know nothing and inform yourself along that line, thus adding another link to the chain of your knowledge. The lure of books can mean to us growth by a planned and varied reading and can give us enjoyment, pleasure and an enlivened spirit.

In discussing "New ideas in new books" Ruth Winnes of Decatur emphasized the marked change in public taste which is shown by the different type of popular book during the depression, which, she says, has taught us to think and shown us clearly where we are going even if it has failed to furnish us with taxi-fare. She

thinks it would be hard to imagine "Anthony Adverse" heading the best-seller list in 1925 or some of the popular books of that year being on a best-seller list of 1935. Miss Winnes' paper familiarized us with many outstanding titles of recent months dealing with questions in politics, international relations and economics in both non-fiction and fiction.

Marian Webb, head of children's work in the Fort Wayne public library, gave an interesting talk on how she spent the \$500 allotted to the children's department from the George W. Lowe bequest to the library.

Mr. Bailey concluded the meeting with an explanation of what federal aid ought to mean to the libraries of the country and answered the objections of some of its critics. He also told how libraries had fared in the last session of the legislature.

At the close of the afternoon the meeting adjourned to the home of Mrs. F. B. Park, a trustee of the library, who had invited all the guests of the library to tea. Here everyone enjoyed a sociable hour and the delightful hospitality of Mrs. Park.

VIRGINIA C. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

JUNIOR MEMBERS' SECTION

Helen Thompson, Chairman
Helen Siniff, Secretary-Treasurer

Isn't there something fascinating about the other fellow's job? Don't you sometimes wish you could change jobs with someone—anyone? Haven't you often tried associating types of work with faces, or vice versa? Of course you have. It may be an honest interest in what someone else is doing, or it may be just plain curiosity. . . . At any rate we, all of us, are interested in what others are doing.

Below are some letters from a few of our Junior Members telling about their work:

I think my first impressions of a traveling book-wagon came from Christopher Morley's "Parnassus on Wheels." Just as

I had liked to "play library" and thought how grand it would be to preside graciously at a library desk, I began to think how grand it would be to travel over the country and discourse learnedly of books as Roger Mifflin did. Like most dreams it had little to do with reality, and it was pure luck that the librarian and library board had been working toward a county library and gave me leave of absence to go to library school, to have charge of the county department when I returned.

The fascination of organizing something from the very beginning offset the hard work involved. Not the smallest problem was learning to drive a Ford truck over muddy, hilly roads, trying the patience of

another assistant, to whom driving was almost second nature. The largest problem, of course, was the selection of books for the basic collection. I appreciated my teachers in library school much more than I had before. Since our work was to start with the schools, the children's collection was most important, the adult books being added to more gradually as our work extended and we found what was most needed.

Drastic cuts have changed our methods and curtailed our work to some extent. One summer the truck was taken off the road entirely, and the next winter it was sent out for only one day a week, reaching only a small proportion of the sixty-three schools in the county. This past year has been a little better—a schedule for the truck of two days a week.

We serve the county population three ways—through the already established city library where they borrow just as the town people do, by our truck, which goes to schools, towns, and houses, and through the teachers who borrow collections for use in the schools. As for what they read—it is much the same as the town people, with perhaps more western and less serious books.

For the future—our county is among the poorest in the state and taxation problems are grave, but we hope that the library has become so important in people's lives that they feel it is essential.

As for me—while I neither preside graciously nor discourse learnedly, I enjoy my work immensely and feel that I have gained much from it.

LOIS HENZE,

County librarian, Bloomington, Indiana.

In the fall of 1933 it was decided to establish a central cataloging department for the twelve school libraries in the Gary School System. The reason for doing this was to give the librarians more time with their classes and to have the cataloging and classifying uniform. Miss Velma Shaffer, Gary College Librarian, organized this

work and I, as cataloger, have assisted her in carrying out the plans.

Because the classification differs somewhat in the Children's and the Standard Catalog, it was necessary to make a modified classification based on these two catalogs. We then had to make a Union Shelflist of all the books in the school libraries. For this we had a special card made with a list of all the schools and space for the essential information for cataloging: classification number, author, title, edition or series, publisher, copyright date, and recommendations. We use L. C. cards for the non-fiction and catalog the fiction. If several schools have the same title, this is indicated by checks on the shelflist card; another shelflist card is made for each different edition. These cards are filed in alphabetical order. We have a classification file of all the books in the Union Shelflist and this is filed in shelflist order.

Since the fall of 1933 all new books have been received in this department. Student assistants put the order cards in the books and arrange alphabetically. I then take the Union Shelflist and check to see if there are duplicates. If so, a mark is placed beside the school, and, in case of fiction, the book is cataloged and cards sent out. The non-fiction has not been cataloged as yet except when there are no L. C. cards. We have a Union Catalog which consists of the author card with any subject headings and analytics traced on the back.

We have two separate files of the Union Shelflist. The new books which come in are examined for cataloging and with non-fiction a "p" slip is placed behind the Union Shelflist card with the L. C. number, subject heading, and analytics listed. The other file is one of the books which have not been examined. As the new books come in, however, they are checked against the second file (the School Shelflist as we call it) and if duplicate, the cards are withdrawn and placed with order card in the book. The book is then examined for cataloging and cards filed in the Union Shelflist.

The order card is checked with correct classification number, and author entry, and put with the book. Then the date the book is sent out is stamped on the order sheets.

I scarcely know how I became interested in this work—probably because I assisted in cataloging the college library. The work is interesting because one has an opportunity to examine the various kinds of books. I feel that all large school systems will eventually include this department as an essential part of library work.

FRANCES J. KRAFT,
Cataloger of school libraries,
Gary, Indiana.

The Riley Room has the prestige of being one department of a large and dignified institution, and at the same time it is remote enough in interest from the rest of the institution to seem more like a branch library for children. The actual location of the room helps this impression. While the main part of the library is reached by ascending an array of steps and passing a facade of pillars, the children's room is entered by stepping through a modest-looking side entrance on the ground floor. There, immediately at the right, is the Riley Room for children.

The young librarian who finds herself appointed assistant in this department is fortunate in that her experience here is varied and the training valuable. She helps, of course, with routine tasks such as the writing of overdue notices, typing of book cards, slipping of books, etc. However, she finds other parts of the work more interesting.

The registration of all juvenile borrowers in the city is taken care of in the Riley Room. This is an intricate and difficult task and is in charge of a librarian especially appointed for it. Assistants are often called upon to help. Applications for children's cards come in every day from branch libraries and school deposit stations; records of fines and unreturned books are sent in to be filed here; telephone re-

quests concerning children's records are continually being received.

The actual contact with the children and their parents takes up a great part of the day. A parent who would trust nobody's judgment but his own in selecting his own reading, comes into the Riley Room for his child's book and throws the entire responsibility for choosing upon the assistant. He nearly always takes anything that is given him. His faith is startling to an assistant unused to this, and makes her realize how grave is her responsibility.

The children from the public school two blocks away come once each week with their teachers. Each class has its regular period, during which the children have the opportunity to find books on their school work and also recreational reading. The assistant helps prepare for these classes. The librarian, having been informed by the teacher, knows what the children are studying. She sees that all available material is collected before the class arrives. The whole Children's Room staff then helps distribute this material among the children, also finding them other books to read. A Riley Room day (from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.) which includes four of these classes in addition to the late afternoon rush leaves an exhausted but well-satisfied staff.

There is no space to describe what I think is the most pleasant task of all—presiding over the weekly story hour. Other phases of our work are necessarily left unmentioned. Suffice it to say that an assistant in the Riley Room finds her day full and satisfying.

ELIZABETH MERRILL,
Assistant, Riley Room,
Indianapolis public library.

It would be hard for me to say just when I became interested in cataloging. I like details, which is probably one reason why I like cataloging so much. As you no doubt know, our clientele here at Ball State consists almost wholly of the student body and faculty, and is not nearly so representative of a community as a public library would

be. At the present time the only contact which the catalogers (there are two of us) have with the student body is through work at the charging desk four hours each week, and through teaching "use of the library" one hour a week. This really doesn't seem to be a great deal of contact, but since I prefer cataloging it doesn't work a great hardship on me. I also teach a course in cataloging for teacher-librarians once each year. In addition to cataloging I usually take care of the binding of periodicals and I find that very interesting, too.

As to the opportunities in the field—I'm not so sure about them. Before I got my library degree I was led to believe that opportunities in cataloging were very great, but just now I'm a little more skeptical. However, we've been having a depression which doesn't seem to be quite over yet, so things may brighten in the future. I suppose a layman would say there is the opportunity for a cataloger to sit and read all the new books, but any librarian can have her own private little chuckle over that.

Our catalog room is really a lovely one—large, airy and light. It so happens that a window next to my desk opens out into the midst of a large tree which is a playground for birds and squirrels. At this season of the year it is particularly interesting.

LEELA SMITH,
Ball State College library,
Muncie, Indiana.

I was fortunate enough after my library training to be placed in a foreign branch, and while the situation is not quite the same now as it was ten years ago when I started, I feel that I have some very lovely and unusual memories different from that of most librarians.

The branch was not only a library several years ago; it was a community center, general bureau for advice, and a place to "hear stories." One Sunday afternoon out of every month we gave some kind of party—Hungarian, Slovenian, or the like. For

such occasions we would secure some important guest who would converse with our people in their own language, have some "star" performers among our people play, sing, or dance for their entertainment, and serve simple refreshments representative of the nationality. At these parties we came to know our Bans, our Medziejewski's (whose name we learned to spell by dividing it into four syllables, three letters to the syllable), the Bajts, who had eleven boys and one girl (who finally ran away because she felt she was being overrun with masculine ways), the Russian family that was Olinsky to you one day and Rice the next due to a sudden spurt of patriotism over night, and the De Papp's family the wife of which is German, the husband Hungarian and bears such a close resemblance to Santa Claus that even the children pause to make sure and sometimes follow him awe-stricken about.

These people adored borrowing our newspapers in 19 languages and our foreign books in 15, and learning to become citizens of the United States by using our government pamphlets. They learned a new language, new dress, and new foods which led to their Americanization. In turn, we were invited many times and always welcomed in their homes where they cordially served us foreign delicacies, or many times brought food and flowers to us at the branch. Their generosity is appalling. We realize the extent of this when the John Herron Art Institute wishes to give an exhibit of foreign needlework, or the library wishes to give a foreign fair and they offer us their works of art, linens, carvings, etc., that they treasure very dearly and intrust to us.

When one meets one member of the Stanich family or of the Luzar family one fortunately has met the whole family since they all resemble one another so closely as a general rule.

Although it isn't what our history and civics teaches us, I almost wish that these people might have retained all of their nationalism and not have become too Amer-

icanized. Of course, they never have run about in national costume and dripped of spaghetti as some people sentimentally have thought of them; nevertheless they are losing perhaps a little of their charm. Our branch library now is only able to offer them the reading of foreign books and papers and English books in a very recreational way. They have built their community centers and have learned new customs rapidly. Our foreign population constitutes only part (a very interesting part) of our branch registration. We serve the

children and adults in like manner as other branches of the city.

I still get a thrill when each year I may see a new Medziejewski or Dobrelsavelvich with a clean face eyeing me across the desk and saying, "How much books must we take today?"

HARRIETT BARKALOW,
Haughville branch library,
Indianapolis.

This symposium was arranged by Dorothy Lawson, School Division, Indianapolis public library.

THE NEWBERY MEDAL AWARDS

By Carrie E. Scott, Supervisor Work with Children, Indianapolis Public Library

Each year at the time of the annual meeting of the American Library Association, interest is awakened in the award of the Newbery Medal which is presented to the author of the most distinguished contribution of the year to American literature for children. This contribution must be original in conception and artistic in style.

For the year 1935 Monica Shannon is the lucky author to be the recipient of the Newbery Medal. Her contribution is *Dobry*, a beautifully written story of Bulgarian life. This story will be most enjoyed by older boys and girls, for it gives to them a sense of what land means to a people, how great is the experience of planting, of harvest time, of the changes of seasons and the various reactions they bring to life. The author has for her hero, a boy who is heart and soul a part of the life about him but who has a struggle to make his practical mother realize that he can do more than live the life the land claims for him. In this endeavor to live his own life and not the patterned one his mother had planned for him because she wanted him to be just as his father, now dead, had been before him, he has the backing and encouragement of his grandfather, a man of vision and understanding. In the end the reader rejoices because *Dobry* is to have a chance to

satisfy the urge of his artistic temperament and do the things his eyes see and hands can do—to draw, to paint, to model and to carve.

The author has strong word sense with the result that her story is told in picturesque rhythmic prose that is excellent to read aloud. The chapters that tell of the Bulgarian Christmas customs and of how *Dobry* carved from a mountain of snow the ever old, ever new story of the Nativity and modeled the figures "with strength, assurance, sincerity—untaught in any school" make refreshing addition to the stories about Christmas in foreign lands.

The book is illustrated by Atanas Katchamakoff and is published by the Viking Press. It is worthy of a place on the list of Newbery awards.

People interested in books written for children often enquire concerning the popularity of the Newbery award books. Do children as a rule like them? In answer to this question we offer the following comments based upon our experience with children and their use of these books in the Indianapolis public library.

In 1922 the first Newbery Medal was awarded to Hendrik Willem Van Loon for his book, *The Story of Mankind*. Since that time thirteen books have been added, and

they are listed below. What is the reaction of children toward them? Our experience has been as follows:

1922 Van Loon. *The Story of Mankind*. Boni.

This book is seldom chosen by a child for recreational reading but it is used time and time again by Junior and Senior High School students interested in history. It is one of our best supplementary books for it makes the study of history attractive.

1923 Lofting. *The Voyages of Doctor Dolittle*. Stokes.

As popular today with both boys and girls, young and old, as it was in 1923, and it measures up in every way with the author's first book, *The Story of Doctor Dolittle*.

1924 Hawes. *The Dark Frigate*. Little.

Older boys interested in pirates and this period of English history, the reign of King Charles, read this book with interest, but it does not rank in popularity with the author's first book, *The Mutineers*.

1925 Finger. *Tales from Silver Lands*. Doubleday.

Children enjoy these stories when they are read aloud or told, but this book is seldom chosen by a child for home reading.

1926 Chrisman. *Shen of the Sea*. Dutton.

The above comment applies also to this book. It is often used as supplementary reading for children interested in studying China and her customs.

1927 James. *Smoky the Cowhorse*. Scribner.

It is difficult to supply the demand for *Smoky*. In spite of the vernacular of the cowboy, boys of all ages enjoy reading this book which deals with horses and ranch life. It is as popular today as when it first came out.

1928 Mukerji. *Gay-Neck*. Dutton.

It is the unusual child who enjoys this beautifully written story of the life of a pigeon. Children seldom choose it for their own reading.

1929 Kelly. *Trumpeter of Krakow*. Macmillan.

If left to make their own choice boys and girls seldom take out this wonderful story of Polish life; but when it is recommended to them and they find a mystery is solved in it they read it with enjoyment and tell their friends about it. A number of junior and senior high school boys and some girls regard it as a favorite book.

1930 Field. *Hitty, Her First Hundred Years*. Macmillan.

When we chose this book for our library we thought it had everything to recommend it as choice reading for younger girls. Many of our readers have found it interesting; but for the majority of girls who enjoy reading about dolls, the story is too involved to be readily followed. Girls who can read it with ease are not interested in dolls. Its great appeal is to the reminiscent mind.

1931 Coatsworth. *The Cat Who Went to Heaven*. Macmillan.

Adults enjoy this story more than children. It is too subtle for most juvenile minds to grasp its meaning. Some unusual children enjoy it. With the average child, it has never been popular in spite of its very attractive format.

1932 Armer. *Waterless Mountain*. Longmans.

Children are interested in books dealing with Indians, especially Navaho Indians. *Waterless Mountain* tells in such a beautiful style such a lovely story of a Navaho boy that children have been interested in this book since its first appearance. They enjoy having it read to them and they read it themselves.

1933 Lewis. *Young Fu of the Upper Yangtze*. Winston.

This account of boy life in modern China is very popular with both boys and girls. The present day interest in China, the vivid details of life there and the rapidly moving action of the story make it strong in appeal to all readers.

1934 Meigs. *Story of the Author of "Little Women,"* Invincible Louisa. Little.

This charming biography of a favorite author has an especial appeal to girls who are interested in *Little Women* and to women who have read Miss Alcott's books in their youth.

1935 Shannon. Dobry. Viking.

How well children will enjoy this story remains to be seen. We have had it in circulation since Christmas, but so far we have had very little expression of opinion concerning it except from adults. They, as a rule, like it. We hope it will also be a favorite with children.

NOTES ON NEW BOOKS

Publicity for Public Libraries is by Gilbert O. Ward, Technical librarian, Cleveland public library. This is the second edition of a book that first appeared in 1925, and which has been recast in the light of recent conditions which have emphasized the fact that if public libraries are to survive and function, they must not only be used but have their services recognized and appreciated by the public. To bring the material down to date, many substantial revisions and additions have been made, among which might be mentioned: A chapter on radio; and much new material on displays and exhibits; on the budget and publicity; on local cooperation in state-wide legislative campaigns; and on library printing. The bibliography has been completely revised and added to.

The aim of the book is practical. Success in publicity comes only from a painstaking and careful study of local conditions and the application thereto of sound advertising principles. So the aim in this book has been to get at principles which can be applied generally, and describe specific methods so that the librarian can choose those best suited to local conditions.

Detailed attention has been paid to topics like community analysis, exhibits and library campaigns on which systematic information is hard or impossible to find.

General subjects have been treated selectively, with special reference to phases which have a practical interest for libraries. A list of references and many illustrations are included.

This book is meant for the librarian of brief or less comprehensive experience who must plan publicity for a small or medium size library and for assistants who are called upon to execute details of publicity. This new edition will prove useful not only as a handbook of principles and methods, but also to convince librarians and trustees of the value of publicity in interpreting the public library to its community. Wilson, 1935. \$2.40.

A study of rural school library practices and services by Edith A. Lathrop, who is a specialist in school libraries in the U. S. Office of Education, should prove of interest to anyone having anything to do with service to country schools. She covered 26,000 miles in nine months of visiting and condenses her findings into a valuable report. Miss Lathrop visited Indiana and observed township service given by the Lebanon, Franklin and Gary libraries and the service from book trucks to counties from the Logansport and Rochester libraries.

The fifth edition of *Buying list of books for small libraries*, compiled by Marion Horton and published by the American Library Association for \$1.35, is an excellent new aid in book selection for small libraries. It is a carefully selected list of 1,750 titles, classified and annotated, with a very good index.

Standard Catalog for public libraries 1934, 11,700 titles, and the first supplement, 610 titles, are invaluable aids to libraries. The seven non-fiction sections of the Standard Catalog series have been revised and combined in this book. There are good annotations, and full cataloging information is given. An analytical index of 650 pages adds much to the value. Wilson, Service basis subscription.

A new series *Reading for background*, published by H. W. Wilson in cooperation

with the School Libraries' Committee of the A. L. A. includes the following:

No. 1—Background reading for American history; a bibliography for students, librarians and teachers of history, 35c. "The aim has been to include readable and useful material which will help to interpret the various historical periods of American history. . . . The arrangement has been to list fiction alphabetically first, followed by readable books of non-fiction in the same order."—Introduction.

No. 2—What shall we read next?; a program of reading sequences, compiled by Jean C. Roos, 35c. "The purpose of this list is to assist in the reading guidance of young people of fifteen to nineteen years of age. It is not intended to be a 'buying list,' nor an inclusive list; it is a working list for librarians. We hope that it will suggest books to the librarian who has a continual demand for 'a book like the one I just read,' or for 'another good book,' and that it will help the librarian who hopes to develop the reading interests of young people."—Introduction.

No. 3—Reading for French, Latin, German; a bibliography of material for atmosphere and background for pupils in foreign language classes, edited by Alice R. Rooks, 35c. "No attempt has been made to include books on present-day Germany. The country is in a transitional period and it would be difficult at this time to select suitable literature that would be unbiased and permanent enough to warrant inclusion."—Foreword.

The fourth Catalogers' and Classifiers' Yearbook has just been issued by the A. L. A. It contains four good articles on present-day economies in cataloging and features a section devoted to the activities of Regional Groups in which near-indictments of library catalogs are supported by reports of investigation into the demands made on the catalog by library workers as well as the public. The yearbook also contains reports on cooperative cataloging, on a study of the local collection with special reference

to subject headings, a bibliography of cataloging and classification, constitution, officers, and committees of the Catalog Section, and a directory of catalogers who are members of the A. L. A., \$1.75.

Living with books by Helen E. Haines is a fine new book to add to the book selector's and librarian's shelf. In four main divisions Miss Haines describes:

1. The foundations and backgrounds of book selection, in a survey of community interests and needs for which the public library must provide, a summary of principles that underlie selection to meet reading needs and supply community demands, a brief analysis of the book values as they are defined and tested in library selection, and a description of the simpler bibliographical aids.

2. Values and appraisals, as they may be elicited from current book reviewing and by learning how to criticize and review books and how to summarize their qualities in brief analytical comment.

3. Substance and product; an examination of books in their physical aspect (format, type, paper, size, etc.), a review of the development and range of present-day publishing, and practical information concerning different editions of standard books, popular series, and editions, and translations.

4. Exploration and discovery; a survey in broad synthesis of the leading classes of literature and outline of characteristics and values in each class, a review of modern trends, and an indication of some of the chief aids available in selection. For each class of literature discussed there is a selective list of fifty books, chosen as representing work of distinction or special interest. Columbia University Press, \$4.00.

A new book deserving attention is *Colonial Furniture* by John G. Shea and Paul N. Wenger. It brings to the woodworker and furniture-minded, ninety-five fine authentic furniture designs, all in the colonial spirit and from best examples. Complete instructions for making, working drawings

and photographs are included. Bruce is the publisher, price \$3.50. Another Bruce book which will be valuable in many libraries is *Christian Symbols* by Sister M. A. Justina Knapp, O. S. B., which is a study of Christian symbolism from the historical, religious and artistic standpoints. The book contains sixty-seven large, clearly defined plates representing every historically important symbol, with a short treatment of the historic meaning of symbolism and symbolic and liturgical colors. \$2.00.

School principals, high school librarians, and public librarians working with young people will welcome the idea of three organizations, the N. E. A., A. L. A., and the National Council of Teachers of English, cooperating in the preparation of a list of books for high schools. The results of well over a year's work on the part of a joint committee of the three organizations named have just been published by the A. L. A. under the title *1,000 Books for the Senior High School Library*. In no way does the committee suggest blanket purchase of all of the titles listed. It offers the list, however, as a safe buying guide made up of titles which have proved useful in the high school field. Publishers, prices, classification and L. C. numbers and short descriptive notes are given for each title. There is also an author, title, and subject index. \$1.00.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING

Progress is being made on the program for the annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association. Although the entire list of speakers is not yet available it is hoped that the detailed program may be completed at an early date. The Association will this year meet jointly with the Indiana Library Trustees Association at Indianapolis on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 23-25.

For the opening session at the Hotel Lincoln on Wednesday afternoon Rowland Allen, Personnel manager of L. S. Ayres

& Company, has accepted an invitation to speak on the subject "Dealing with the Public." It is expected that another paper will be given on the general topic of the library from the business man's point of view.

At four o'clock the formal afternoon session will be continued at the State library where J. K. Lilly will speak on "The Story of Stephen Foster" and the Foster Hall quartette will render some of the well known ballads and songs written by Stephen Foster. At the conclusion of the formal afternoon program there will be a reception and tea in the State library building.

The meeting on Wednesday evening will be a joint session with the Trustees. The Association is endeavoring to secure Christopher Morley as a speaker and hopes that arrangements, now dependent on the requirements for Mr. Morley's weekly broadcasts, will make it possible for us to have him as a speaker.

The period on Thursday forenoon from 9:00 to 11:00 will be taken up with a series of three round tables: one on the Small Library to be conducted by Nellie L. Jones of Cambridge City, a second on College and University Libraries to be conducted by Leland R. Smith of Butler University, and a third on Large Libraries to be conducted by Sarah L. Sturgis of Fort Wayne.

A second group of round table meetings extending through the luncheon period will consist of a group meeting on Work with Adults to be conducted by Maureen Fisher of Hammond and a second on Intermediate and Children's Work to be conducted by Charlotte Bryan of Elkhart. There will be a third round table at this same period, now being arranged, on the subject of Administration Problems.

At the afternoon session on Thursday Wilbur D. Peat, Director of the John Heron Art Institute, will speak on an art topic of general interest to librarians and it is planned at this session to have also a review of some significant books and a

discussion of some vital educational problems by an outstanding educator.

The banquet and meeting on Thursday evening at 6:30 will again be a joint meeting with the Trustees and following the dinner the speaker will be Mrs. Bertita Harding, the author of the widely read volume "Phantom Crown."

The joint and concluding session on Friday morning will provide for a brief business meeting to be followed by two papers which will be full of interest and significance for the members of both associations. The first will be an address by Louis J. Bailey on the topic "Some observations on a Library Plan for Indiana" and the second will be a paper by Dr. Louis R. Wilson, the newly elected President of the American Library Association, which will deal with some problems of importance among the nation's libraries.

TRUSTEES' ANNUAL MEETING

Indiana trustees this year will enjoy a joint meeting with the library association, October 23d to 25th. Good speakers are being asked to participate in Round table sessions Thursday morning and afternoon. A business session will be held. Trustees are vitally interested in all the problems confronting our library progress and the information and opinions of all will be welcomed in these meetings. Last year the meeting brought out more trustees than ever before—let everyone come this year to review the past and plan for the future. We can enjoy our own meetings and the general library offerings also.

LIBRARY PLANNING FOR SCHOOL LIBRARIES

A group of school librarians, superintendents, principals, and others who are interested in school library problems in Indiana met on April 20 in the Burriss School, the campus laboratory school of Ball State teachers college in Muncie. The personnel of the committee on arrangements was as follows:

Charline Galloway, Chairman of the School library section of the State Teachers' Association.

Wilma Bennett, Chairman of the School library section of the North Central Indiana State Teachers' Association.

Helen Clark, State school library adviser.

Barcus Tichenor, Representative of school libraries on the State Library Planning Board.

The following program of talks was presented:

The library in the school, E. H. Kemper McComb, Indianapolis.

Financing a school library, E. B. Wetherow, LaPorte.

Training of a full-time librarian, D. W. Horton, Muncie.

Training of a part-time librarian, D. L. Downing, Covington.

During discussion which followed the program a motion was passed to the effect that the chairman of the Conference should appoint a committee to meet at a later date to formulate recommendations regarding school libraries in Indiana for presentation to the State Board of Education.

The members of the committee were Helen Clark, G. H. Clevenger, D. L. Downing, Evelyn Hieatt, A. H. Hines, J. W. Jones, V. R. Mullins, C. L. Murray, Ralph Noyer, Florence Schad, Virgil Stinebaugh and Barcus Tichenor, chairman. They met at the state library May 8th and formulated the recommendations. These were first presented to the State Board of Education at their meeting May 17 and the following rules were passed on June 7:

Library Standards

That beginning September 1, 1938

- a. a special or full-time librarian's license be required in all junior and senior high schools holding the first class commission.
- b. a full-time, special, part-time or regular librarian's license be required in all schools holding the continuous commission.

- c. the librarian's license (full-time, part-time, special or regular) be optional in elementary schools.

Librarians' Licenses

- I. That the following be taken out of Section XVI of the Table of Subject Groups in Educational Bulletin No. 94, page 26:

Employing of licensed or unlicensed librarians is optional with the local school authorities.

- II. That the following librarian's license requirements become effective September 1, 1938:

1. The special high school license for librarians may be issued to persons who have met the following requirements:

- a. Graduation from a properly accredited college or normal school (four year course).
- b. Graduation from a library school properly accredited by the American Library Association.
- c. Completion of 15 semester hours of professional credit. (The specific professional courses shall be determined by the State Director of Teacher Training.)

2. The regular license for librarians may be issued to persons who have met the following requirements:

- a. Graduation from a properly accredited college or normal school (four year course).
- b. Completion of 16 semester hours of approved library science credit.
- c. Completion of license requirements for at least one other subject or subject group.
- d. Completion of license requirements as for any regular high school teacher's license.

These licenses shall be valid for librarians in elementary schools.

- III. That no institution shall be approved to offer training in library science for license purposes unless such institution holds membership in the North Central Association and/or the American Association of Teachers Colleges or other association of similar rank.

A FEDERAL LIBRARY AGENCY

Commissioner J. W. Studebaker of the Office of Education is asking Secretary Ickes and President Roosevelt to approve an appropriation large enough to effect change and enlargement of the Division of Libraries to enable it to meet the demands of librarians for a federal service to all libraries. As now constituted the division gives attention only to school libraries. It is hoped that under the direction of a librarian of broad experience specialists in the public library field, college and university, school libraries and children's work may be employed and cooperate toward larger and better development of libraries. Such a federal division of libraries has been approved by the American Library Association, by committee, council and board action, and President L. R. Wilson is requesting trustees and librarians who approve of such an agency to write expressions of approval to Hon. Harold Ickes, Secretary of Interior, Washington, and to President Roosevelt.

CARNEGIE CENTENARY

November 25, 1835—November 25, 1935

This will be a good year to celebrate a Century of Library Progress, connecting it with the great benefactions of Andrew Carnegie, which were the prime source of the change in library conditions. A portrait of Mr. Carnegie is to be distributed to each Carnegie library, but all libraries owe a large debt to the man who did not forget the library advantages of his youth.

BOOK WEEK

Book week this year is November 17-23. The theme will be "Reading for Fun."

A statement of Anne Carroll Moore in "Roads to Childhood" sums up the theme well. "Dreams, fancies, humor, are the natural heritage of childhood and are at the foundation of what is beautiful and poetical in literature, art, and human experience. Never in our history has there been greater need for men and women of vision and power to persuade. These qualities may, and assuredly do, take form and clarity from the facts of science, but they live only in literature and in the aspirations of the human heart." Chief emphasis will be given to the field of imaginative literature, the classics and modern tales of character, of far places, of humor and fantasy.

A new poster and leaflet of suggestions for Book Week exhibits and programs will be ready in September. Address the National Association of Book Publishers, 347 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

1935-36 DEBATES

The debate service of the Indiana State library to high school and college debate organizations has greatly enlarged and it is expected that the coming season will bring an even more widespread volume of distribution.

Both the National University Extension Association for high school debating and the Indiana High School Discussion League have chosen for 1935-36 the subject of state medicine. Comparative statements of the question are: "Resolved: That medical care should be made available to all at public expense" or "Resolved: That the several states should adopt legislation providing for medical care to all at public expense."

A complete bibliography of relevant material contained in the State library will be available about the first of October. It is requested that all librarians, coaches and debaters who did not receive a copy of our

1934-35 debate bibliography (federal aid to education) and who wish a copy of our state medicine bibliography, send in their names as soon as possible, that we may estimate accurately the number of copies to be made.

At the present time we have only a few suggestions for the librarians preparing for the season's onslaught. Briefs with bibliographies already announced are:

Johnsen, Julia E.

Socialized Medicine. (Reference Shelf, vol. 10, no. 5.) (To be ready September 1st.) Wilson. 90c.

Phelps, Edith M.

Socialization of medicine. (Reference Shelf, vol. 7, no. 1.) 1931. Wilson.

(If ordered with "Socialized Medicine," Ref. Shelf, vol. 10, no. 5, 45c per copy.)

Phelps, Edith M., Editor.

University Debater's Annual, 1933-34, pp. 375-404. "Socialized Medicine," debate between Kansas State College and Alabama Polytechnic Institute, with introduction, briefs, speeches and bibliography. Wilson. \$2.25.

(One copy of this book may be ordered with copies of "Socialized Medicine" by Julia E. Johnsen, at a special rate of \$1.50.)

Other sources of probable briefs, as yet unannounced, are compilations by E. C. Buehler, published by Noble and Noble, Bower Aly, by the Debate Handbook Co. in Columbia Mo., and an early issue of the University of North Carolina Extension Bulletin.

The Committee on the Costs of Medical Care (1928-1932) issued a series of twenty-eight publications. Unfortunately the abstracts of these publications are at present out of print. Publications of this group by the University of Chicago Press from which the small library might consider purchase are:

- (2) Mills, Alden B. The extent of illness and physical and mental defects prevailing in the United States; a compilation of existing material. 84 p. 1929. Paper 50c.

(3) Peebles, Allan. A survey of statistical data on medical facilities in the United States; a compilation of existing material. 124 p. 1929. Paper 50c.

(22) Lee, Roger I., Jones, L. W., and Jones, Barbara. An outline of the fundamentals of good medical care and an estimate of the service required to supply the medical needs of the American people. 250 p. 1932. \$2.00.

(24) Leven, Maurice. The incomes of physicians; an economic and statistical analysis. 150 p. 1932. \$2.00.

(25) Reed, Louis S. The ability to pay for medical care. 107 p. \$2.00.

(26) Falk, I. S., Klem, Margaret C., and Sanai, Nathan. The incidence of illness and receipt and costs of medical care among representative families; experience in twelve consecutive months during 1928-1931. 327 p. 1932. \$3.00.

(27) Falk, I. S., Rorem, C. R., and Ring, Martha. Costs of medical care; a summary of the investigations on the economic aspects of the prevention and care of illness. 623 p. 1933. \$4.00.

(28) Committee on the Cost of Medical Care, Final Report. Medical care for the American people. 1932. 236 p. \$1.50.

Other publications of aid to the socialized medicine debater, and from which the librarian may wish to select one or two for purchase are:

Clark, Evans.

How to budget health; guilds for medical care (gives information on the cost of medical care, the physician's income, and the many methods of socializing medicine). Harpers. 1933. \$4.00.

Cabot, Hugh.

The doctor's bill. (Medical practices of the present and future discussed in its relation to modern social and economic problems). 329 p. Columbia Press. 1935. \$3.00.

Newsholme, Sir Arthur.

Medicine and the state. (Social aspects of medical care—International in scope—Problems considered are those of western Europe.) 300 p. Williams and Wilkins Co. 1932. \$3.50.

Davis, M. M.

Paying your sickness bills. (Detailed statistical and case studies of medical costs in the U. S., and various methods of meeting such costs. Advocates distribution by taxation or insurance.) (Medical economics series.) 1931. 276 p. U. of Chicago Press. \$2.50.

Newsholme, Sir Arthur, and Kingsbury.

Red medicine; socialized health in Soviet Russia. 1933. 324 p. Doubleday. \$2.50.

Inexpensive and pertinent material published by the American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, follows:

*Sickness insurance, state medicine, and the costs of medical care (revised): a handbook presenting a number of abstracts of articles on health insurance, state medicine, and the cost of medical care, published during the past ten years in various periodicals. Paper. 140 p. 40c.

*Contract practice: a discussion of contract practice, and the dangers into which it has led. Paper. 24 p. 10c.

Income from medical practice (with supplement). 29 p. 15c.

Some phases of contract practice. 15 p. 10c.

Medical relations under workmen's compensation. 157 p. 75c.

Group practice: a report of the extent and the methods used. 44 p. 15c.

*New forms of medical practice. (Contract practice, group hospitalization.) 64 p. 15c.

*A critical analysis of sickness insurance: systems in operation in foreign countries. 91 p. 15c.

*Health insurance in England and medical society plans in the U. S. 17 p. 5c.

*Sickness insurance and sickness costs; intended for the lay public. 17 p. 5c.

Care of the indigent sick. 124 p. 50c.

Medical care in the United States. In preparation.

There are several foundations and funds that have issued either free or inexpensive pamphlets and reprints of interest on the state medicine subject, but as yet we are

* Obtainable free from County Medical Associations.

unprepared to give a list of these. If any person or group has need of such for further purchase, we shall be glad to make up a list of those obtainable.

The Julius Rosenwald Fund has several publications still in print and available, free. They have been very kind in sending us packages of these for distribution over Indiana. So anyone desirous of the Julius Rosenwald Fund available publications on the subject of state medicine may direct their requests to the State library.

It is also suggested that in clipping newspapers, the librarian watch both editorial and news items for statements and opinions of eminent physicians and laymen on the subject. There have been several of those lately reported from over the country. Frequently they take up only a small amount of space.

Suggested general reading for the state medicine subject would be on socialism and the various plans for social security.

We wish to suggest that whenever possible among debate classes and teams that some one responsible student be selected as group librarian of debate materials, and be held responsible for the borrowing and returning of such to the library, and distribution of same among students. It is usually the custom among such groups that several students individually borrow material and loan it among themselves with the assumption that the last person using it will return it to the library. Thus material (especially clippings and uncataloged pamphlets) are separated and often returned either late or not at all. It seems impractical that the debate coach, with his other duties, be held responsible.

In State library material for circulation during the 1935-36 debate season, there is included with debate bibliographies a list of debate subjects of current interest, materials for which are available from the library.

As is customary with books and pamphlets for which there is much demand, debate material on the selected subject for the year is limited to a two-weeks loan

with no renewals. Everyone will understand that this is better to facilitate service and to give every one equal opportunity.

Concerning subjects chosen and used throughout the state by county and district organizations, we should greatly appreciate being notified as early as possible of such subjects, the number of schools using them, and the approximate length of time the demand will cover. That will give us an opportunity to apportion and limit our material. For preparation of bibliographies on selected debate subjects, we would like at least ten days time from notification, depending on nature and magnitude of subject.

HELEN ROGERS, Asst. Ref. Lbn.,
In charge of debates,
Indiana State Library.

SUMMER SCHOOL, 1935

The thirty-third annual summer library course was given June 17-August 3, in the State Library and Historical building.

It was decided to have Summer School this year when twenty had asked to take the course, if given. After announcements were sent out in March saying definitely the work would be given, twenty-nine made application. Three were not able to come, but twenty-six registered and finished the work. For many years only Indiana librarians have been given the course, but this year two from Missouri were admitted to the class.

Two have their A. M. degree, five have A. B. degrees, four have had two years of college, and four one year. Five are librarians of public libraries, two are high school librarians, two are assistants in high school libraries, two are assistants in university libraries, and fifteen are assistants in public libraries.

Each division of the State library was visited by the class the first afternoon, and later they met the staff at an informal party in the Extension division office. The next afternoon all the departments of the Indianapolis public library were visited,

and the staff met them at an informal tea. One morning all went to the National Library bindery. Mending demonstrations were given two mornings. All students visited and reported on at least two of the Indianapolis public library branches.

Most of the students lived at the Blue Triangle (residence of Y. W. C. A.). A comfortable home atmosphere there makes it a pleasant place to live. One evening all enjoyed a picnic supper at Garfield park.

Carrie E. Scott conducted the work in children's libraries and literature. Special lectures were given by Charles H. Compton of St. Louis, Leora Lewis and Mildred Walker, Misses Cleland, Dinsmoor, and Sickels of the Indianapolis public library, Esther U. McNitt, Dr. Coleman of the Historical Bureau, and Florence Venn of the Smith library.

The students registered were:

Baker, Mrs. Macy, French Lick.
Bledsoe, Hilda, Terre Haute.
Brookbank, Deed, Connersville.
Brunjes, Margaret, North Manchester.
Cavanagh, Mrs. Esther B., Indianapolis (Shortridge).
Cowgill, Nancy Ann, Wabash.
Crist, Marion, Hartford City.
Cummick, Ethel, Jasonville.
Davidson, Norma Jo, Indianapolis (Shortridge).
Delano, Mrs. Jessie M., Darlington.
Denney, Carolyn, Fortville.
Gill, Ruth Anne, Rolla, Mo. (School of Mines).
Ginder, Irene, Sedalia, Mo.
Howard, Mrs. Edna, Indianapolis P. L.
Knorr, Helen B., 707 E. Walnut, Frankfort.
Maxwell, Margaret, Frankfort.
Phares, Madonna, Tipton.
Ritchie, Margaret, Gary.
Salaroglio, Florence, Clinton H. S.
Shaw, Edith, Vevay.
Shipman, Dorothy, Gary.
Smith, Kathryn, LaGrange.
Smith, Mabel Grace, Beech Grove (Purdue Univ.).
Spitler, Esther, Plymouth.

Stroh, Mrs. Ethalinda, Garrett.
Wilson, Margaret, Jasper.

Indiana Documents Received at the State Library April, May, June and July, 1935

- *Accounting and Statistics, Department of. Report 1934.
- *Adjutant General. Report 1934.
- *Attorney General. Report 1934.
- *Auditor of State. Report 1934.
- *Commerce and Industry, Department of. "Factors Involved in Stream Sanitation," 3rd ed. Bulletin No. 5.
- *Conservation, Department of. Report 1935.
- Conservation, Department of. Division of Engineering Publication No. 112, "Surface Water Supply of Indiana."
- *Conservation, Department of. Division of Fish and Game. "Propagation of Pheasants and Quail," by H. P. Cottingham.
- *Conservation, Department of. "Outdoor Indiana," V. 2, No. 1, May 1935.
- *Conservation, Department of. "Outdoor Indiana," V. 2, No. 5, June 1935.
- Financial Institutions, Department of. Report 1934.
- Fort Wayne State School. 56th Report, 1934. (Contains also Report of Muscatatuck Colony.)
- *Health, Division of Public. Bulletin, V. 38, No. 4, April 1935.
- *Health, Board of. Bulletin, V. 38, No. 5, May 1935.
- *Insurance, Department of. Report 1934.
- *Mines and Mining, Division of. Report 1935.
- *Nurses, State Board of Examination and Registration of. Report 1934.
- *Printing, Board of Public. Contract Price List, December 2, 1933, to December 2, 1935.
- *Probation Division. Report 1934.
- *Public Instruction, Department of. Report 1934.
- *Public Service Commission. Report 1934.
- *Secretary of State. Report 1934.
- *State Prison. Report 1934.
- *Tax Commissioners, State Board of. Report 1934.
- *Teachers Retirement Fund. Report 1934.
- Year Book 1934.
- *Conservation, Department of. Division of Geology. "Oil and Gas Developments in Indiana in 1934."
- Election Commissioners, Board of. "Town Election Law Pamphlet of Indiana," with instructions to voters and election officers for town elections November 5, 1935.
- *Indiana University. Annual Report of Trustees, 1934.
- *Accounting and Statistics, Division of. "Instructions for Reporting Judicial Criminal Statistics."
- *Architects, Board of Registration for. Roster of Registered Architects, 1934-1935.
- Attorney General. "Practical Operation of the New Indiana System of Taxation." (Address by Philip Lutz, Jr., before the National Association of Attorneys General at Milwaukee, August 28, 1934.
- Attorney General. Reports and Opinions, 1933.
- Conservation, Department of. Publication No. 13 (1st rev.) "Trees of Indiana," by Charles C. Deam.
- *Conservation, Department of. "Outdoor Indiana," V. 2, No. 6, July, 1935.
- Depository Act of Indiana, 1935.
- *Executive Department. Division of Accounting and Statistics. Roster of the Indiana 79th General Assembly, and Congressional Delegation, 1935.
- *Health, Division of Public. Bulletin, V. 38, No. 6, June 1935.
- *Health, Division of Public, Department of Commerce and Industry. Bulletin No. 7, "Construction and Protection of the Small Water Supply."
- Soldiers' Home. Report 1934.
- Welfare, Department of Public. Bulletin of Charities and Correction No. 218. June 1935.

*Not given to the library for distribution.

NEWS NOTES FROM INDIANA LIBRARIES

Albion. A complete record of all old cemeteries in the county has been presented to the public library by the Frances Dingham Chapter of the D. A. R., of Kendallville. The members of the chapter have been working on this project, collecting data and in many cases cleaning and repairing old abandoned cemeteries for the past four years. When all the information had been assembled five copies of the book were made and given to the State library, D. A. R. library in Washington, D. C., Ligonier public library, Kendallville library and the Albion public library.

Batesville. The will of the late George M. Hillenbrand reveals that he has provided for a library in Batesville. His bequest provides that following his widow's life interest their spacious home will become the property of the city to be used as a public library and museum to be known as the George M. and Sophia Margaret Hillenbrand Memorial library. There is an additional bequest of \$10,000 to equip the library. Many other bequests were made by Mr. Hillenbrand, who was the first mayor of Batesville and a leader in the furniture industry.

Cannelton. The school board which has had charge of the public library since its organization in 1890 turned the management and control over to the city in July and asked that a duly appointed board be established under the regular 1901 Act. Members of the board have been appointed and duly organized.

Cambridge City. A site for the new library building has been accepted by the library board. The Public Service Company of Indiana has generously donated a lot, 50 x 130 feet, on the main street, and it is expected this will make an admirable site for the building, which will be designed to afford a view of the reading room and a display space at natural level to passersby. McGuire and Shook of Indianapolis are the architects. A federal grant will be requested.

Carlisle. The local unit of the American Legion Auxiliary donated seventeen good new fiction books to the public library in June, a welcome gift at this time.

Chalmers. A year ago the American Legion Auxiliary started a public library movement obtaining books from the State library, gifts and money for subscriptions. The town board set aside a room above the fire department recently refinished. The library is kept open one day a week and has proved so popular that it has been turned over to a general committee representing six different clubs and the various civic bodies. Mrs. Frank Raub is employed as librarian.

Columbia City. Mrs. J. Forrest Brennehan has been elected to the executive committee of the A. L. A. Trustees section, one of a distinguished company. It is planned to place the trustees section on a more secure and active basis.

Earl Park. The public library was closed during June, July and August on account of lack of funds.

East Chicago. Frank H. Whitmore contributes a weekly column to the Calumet News, "Whitmore on Books," in which he deals with library matters as well as interesting books, both new and old.

Elkhart. The resignation of Mrs. Eleanor Marquis as first assistant in the lending department of the public library was tendered in May. A resolution of appreciation for six years of loyal and efficient service was voted by the board. Elizabeth Clugston of Columbia City succeeded Mrs. Marquis. She is from University of Wisconsin and Illinois library school.

Evansville. Mrs. Lucy Cambron Mooradian, book order assistant at the public library, died suddenly of meningitis June 12th. She was educated at Evansville College and Western Reserve library school. Alberta Maes of the West Side library has taken up the duties in order work and is

succeeded at the branch by Dorothy Specht.

\$2,000 in new equipment has been added to the Reitz High School library.

Mrs. Kathryn L. Wilson passed away July 15th. She was a former member of the county library board and contributed a fine article to the OCCURRENT on the county library.

Beatrice Paton of Henderson, Ky., was appointed to the West Side library staff in July succeeding Helen Hewson, resigned, who was married June 23d to Gabe Brame.

Fairmount. "The Mountain," an oil painting, 20 x 24 inches in size and representing a scene near Santa Fe, N. M., has been presented to the public library by Olive Rush, former Fairmount woman and a nationally known artist. The picture will be framed and hung permanently in the library. The gift, sent to Mrs. Emma Beasley, sister of Miss Rush, for presentation is much appreciated. This makes a total of three local artists to give paintings to the library, previous offerings having been received from Philip Holliday and Edward L. Winslow, three being in water colors and the remaining in oil.

Olive Rush has also recently painted a large mural in fresco for the public library at Santa Fe with the theme "The library reaches the people." The photographic reproduction of the mural shows scenes of everyday life, all influenced by books. There are: a little sheep herder reading, while his dog guards the flock; pupils carrying books home after school in a mining district; women on a farm, one with an apron and one in the well known black shawl, who are taking a book from the mail box; a cowboy leading a burro which carries the large wooden box of books and supplies evidently into a remote community; a business man or scholar studying; a Sister unpacking a book box, while children watch; children reaching for books on a library shelf; and a mother reading to children. These several pictures are unified by decorative details of familiar things, pictures of Indian pottery,

cacti, burros, patios, plowed ground, and green corn. The persons include Indian, Spanish, and Anglo types, signifying that all use books.

Of course a description cannot give the reader an idea of the lovely colors, the composition and the character interpretation. Only a visit to the library can do this. But it can bring to mind the large influence that books, through libraries, have with people in all walks of life.

Fortville. Thelma Alford, who has been librarian since 1924, was married to Frank Stears June 28th at the home of her sister in Anderson and will reside in Flint, Mich., after Sept. 1st. Carolyn Denney, summer school 1935, will succeed Mrs. Stears.

Fort Wayne. Effective August 1st the county division of the public library was closed and the entire facilities of the library thrown open to residents of the county. The 2,000 volumes in the county room will be used for school and branch deposits.

Fred Reynolds has been named head of the Allen County extension department of the public library, succeeding Margaret E. Winning, who has resigned after eight years' service.

Reynolds was graduated from Central high school in 1929; became a page at the library in 1930, and was named on the staff in 1931, serving since that time in the city branches and in the motorized circulation, business and technical, and adult department. Mr. Reynolds will direct reorganization of the rural library service.

Alice Van Zanten resigned in June, to take effect in August, her position as head of the adult circulation work. Muriel Norton, for ten years assistant in the reference department, assumes the work which Miss Van Zanten leaves after eight years on the staff.

Margaret J. Pocock of Fort Wayne has been appointed as assistant in the children's department of the public library. Miss Pocock is Oberlin, 1932, Western Reserve Library school, 1935.

Marguerite Rahe was added to the public library cataloging department July 1st. Miss Rahe is Indiana University, 1931, Illinois library school, 1932, and has been employed previously in the Albion, Bloomington and Waterloo libraries.

Franklin. The Indiana state chapter, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, of which Mrs. W. H. Schlosser is state registrar and chairman of the genealogical committee, has presented to the State library "Three Hundred Colonial Ancestors" by Rixford and "American Colonists" by Sherwood.

The history and lineage books of the organization, thirty volumes, some of them now out of print, have also been presented to the State library. This collection will be of interest to patrons of the library interested in genealogy.

Mrs. E. B. Ball of Muncie is state president of the society. Mrs. Schlosser state registrar, Mrs. Walter H. Green and Mrs. Henry C. Ketcham of Indianapolis are the other members of the genealogical committee.

Gary. Velma Shaffer of the Gary College library attended Columbia University the spring semester to complete her work for the degree in library science.

The hospital book-wagon as operated by Margaret Wallace under the auspices of the public library is one of the least publicized institutions of Gary. For ten years Miss Wallace has been going her rounds in the hospitals—Tuesday, Mercy; Wednesday, Methodist; Thursday, Gary hospital—and her book-wagon has become a familiar and welcome sight to those whose condition is at the awkward stage—too ill to move actively but well enough to sit up and take notice.

The idea is not new, for as far back as 1841 something on the same order was the goal of the Massachusetts General hospital when it distributed a collection of moral and religious books to patients as they left. Within the next 40 years the movement had developed into a regular library serv-

ice to bed-patients. In 1904 came the invention of the hospital book-wagon to facilitate handling of the books to and from the bedside. The original type of wagon as patented is still in use by hospitals over the country.

However, the way was not clear for nation-wide expansion until the return of the war-wounded occasioned the establishment of libraries for the convalescing soldiers. At first men were put in charge, but they soon proved unsatisfactory, and in February, 1918, women were appointed. Their enthusiasm for the work soon proved so contagious that the creative value of reading spread widely in America. At the present time 37 states have provision for hospital libraries.

Being a hospital librarian entails much more than just knowing books—it also includes knowing people. To quote Miss Wallace: "Some think that it's just a 'show-off' job, but it really isn't. It is often the case of 'selling' the idea of reading a certain book, for not infrequently the patient is at first disinterested. In many instances they have never learned to really enjoy reading until they were forced to remain inactive for a time. Very frequently after they are well they come to the public library to take out their first library cards."

The books used are drawn from those circulated in the Gary public library. As Miss Wallace never visits the contagious wards there is no danger of the spread of disease. However, when the library has withdrawn a worn-out volume from circulation this is often given to one of these patients and burned after it has been read.

The reading matter circulated among the patients is primarily in the light fiction class—westerns, romances, the better of the light novels, and strange to say, mystery stories. Contrary to the popular belief, they tend to lower the blood pressure rather than raise it—according to Dr. Morris Fishbein, well-known health authority. There is no limit to the time that the books may be kept and consequently, no fine. Miss Wal-

lace also supplies the members of the hospital staffs.

Several patients have very individual tastes in reading. Undoubtedly one of the most outstanding is a little 10-year-old colored boy, fed liquid food every two hours, who reads technical works on chemistry, astronomy, and mechanics. Miss Wallace says that he has a most precocious mind and his knowledge of complicated machinery is astounding.

Another of Miss Wallace's regular customers is "Brownie" Rinelovich, injured while diving several years ago. Between operations to relieve a paralyzed condition, he reads all the western novels he can get.

Children who have not learned to read as yet are kept amused by books on mechanics and volumes which contain numerous illustrations. For those who are not familiar with English there are books in 17 languages.—*Post Tribune*.

Gas City. Plans were made by the board in July to have a new furnace installed, new plastering done and water leaders repaired.

Goshen. As a result of a "Give a book" campaign fully one hundred volumes costing \$250 were or will be presented to the public library. Eighty-seven groups and individuals purchased books which are to become the property of the library after the donors have read them. All names will be inscribed in the board's minutes and a plate bearing the names of the donor will be placed in each book.

Elizabeth Rockwell, who has been thirty years in the public library and a librarian for the last eighteen years, tendered her resignation in May to take effect June 1st. This was done at the request of a majority of the board. Petitions were presented to the board signed by hundreds of people requesting Miss Rockwell's retention. Marie Stouder, assistant librarian for fifteen years, was placed in charge of the library temporarily. June 25th a legal action against the library board members appointed by the circuit judge was filed in

his court. The action, termed information in quo warranto, is filed on behalf of the State of Indiana, on relation of the prosecuting attorney of the 34th judicial circuit.

The relators ask that the defendants be adjudged to be irregularly and unlawfully appointed members of said library board, that they be adjudged not to be members thereof and that they be ousted therefrom.

"Article three of the Constitution of the State of Indiana," the complaint sets forth, "divided the powers of the government into three separate departments; the legislative, the executive, including the administrative and the judicial, and especially provides that no person charged with official duties under one of these departments shall exercise any of the functions of another. Section one of Chapter 192 of the Acts of the 72nd regular session of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, insofar as it directs the appointment of members of library boards by the judges of the circuit courts of the State of Indiana is contrary to said article three of the Constitution and wholly violative thereof. The pretended and attempted appointment by the said judge of the defendants as aforesaid was strictly an executive function and a violation of the provisions of said article three of the Constitution of the State of Indiana. The judge had no power to make the appointments and under the pretended appointments none of the defendants has acquired any title to the office of member of said library board nor any right to exercise any of the functions of that office."

Judge Aldo J. Simpson disqualified himself since he had made the appointments which are being contested. Judge Albert B. Chipman of the Marshall Circuit Court was named special judge by agreement. The hearing was opened July 25th and Judge Chipman announced that the case would be taken under advisement at the conclusion of the evidence in order to give him time to make a special finding of facts and conclusions of law. It is expected that the finding will be presented in the fall term.

The board voted in July to borrow \$3,000

for a new heating plant and other improvements. A part of the cost may be met under the Federal Housing Administration.

Hammond. The following letter sent to 170 Hammond students taking work at the local center of Indiana University is one good way to meet a situation in an effective manner:

Greetings:

Has the thought ever occurred to you that the local educational institution in which you are now pursuing a course of study has more students than many of the smaller but well known colleges of Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin?

Here are some student attendance figures taken from the 1935 *World Almanac*:

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| Beloit College | 592 | Kalamazoo College . | 330 |
| Carroll College | 475 | Knox College | 504 |
| Elmhurst College ... | 235 | Ripon College | 300 |
| Franklin College ... | 253 | Rockford College ... | 345 |
| Hanover College ... | 364 | Wabash College | 370 |
| Hammond-Whiting-East | | Chicago Center..... | 565 |

Here is another thought. Every one of the colleges above mentioned probably has a separate library building on its campus that houses thousands of books, pamphlets and clippings of real value to its students. Your University Center is not so fortunate—yet. Perhaps in the near future it will have adequate library facilities. We hope so.

Meanwhile, may I extend to those of you who live in Hammond, or pay property taxes in Hammond, a warm, hearty invitation to use the Hammond public library as your university library?

Most of the books referred to by your professors are in our library; others, as needed, will be acquired. Try us. If unable to find what you want, please speak to me personally.

Why not get the Hammond public library habit?

Sincerely yours,

JAMES A. HOWARD,
Librarian.

Huntingburg. The city council is co-operating with the library board in providing and obtaining funds for the erection of a combined library and community build-

ing. A federal grant of \$8,000 from the Works Progress Administration has been petitioned for and has met with state approval and now awaits federal approval. If the above amount is granted it will be supplemented by the city's war memorial fund of \$6,000 and \$3,000 from the library funds and an additional amount from the city to make an estimated \$18,000 proposed for the building. The library owns a fine large site at Fifth and Jackson streets.

Indianapolis. Indianapolis should be proud of the record its citizens have made in taking advantage of excellent library facilities. About 40 per cent of all the men, women and children residing within the city limits are registered as book borrowers, according to the report of Luther L. Dickerson, librarian. The local standing was determined by a survey and compilation of statistics by the American Library Association. The summary included the thirty-nine largest cities in the United States. It showed that in only two other cities was so large a percentage of the population availing itself of public library opportunities. The total for the Hoosier capital at the end of May was 140,666 borrowers.

Oil portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Rauh were presented to the Rauh Memorial library, May 20th, by Mrs. Hortense R. Burpee and Charles S. Rauh, daughter and son of the donors of the library building. Among those who spoke were Rabbi Morris M. Feuerlicht and Alan W. Boyd, member of the school board. The paintings are the work of Henry L. Wolff, of New York City. The presentation was made on the sixth anniversary of the gift of the library to the city by Mr. and Mrs. Rauh. The building formerly was the Rauh home.

Edna Miller of Marion and a graduate of the University of Illinois library school has been appointed librarian of the Indiana Central College library for the coming year.

Appointment of the following persons to the staff of the public library was announced in July:

Emilouise Gerhard, A.B., DePauw, 1929; B.L.S., Illinois, 1933.

Barbara Fowler, A.B., Vassar College, 1933; B.L.S., Western Reserve University, 1935.

Mary A. Cartwright, A.B., Western College for Women; B.L.S., Emory University School of Library Science.

Margaret Winchell, A.B., University of Illinois, 1929; B.L.S., University of Illinois, 1931.

Betty Jane Barrett of the Central library staff was married May 14th in Greenwich, Conn., to Albert Leroy Dillon. They will live in the east.

The Ohio Valley regional group of catalogers at their annual meeting at Cincinnati in May elected as chairman Nellie M. Coats, head of the State library catalog department.

Vajen Hitz, who was formerly in the State library and is now in the Department of Agriculture library in Washington, D. C., was married July 1st to John Carlton Chalfont Fischer in Chicago. They will reside in Washington.

Knightstown. The public library was one of the beneficiaries under the will of Wallace K. Deem, publisher of the *Knightstown Banner*, who died in July. An outright gift of \$1,000 was made to the library with no conditions as to how the money should be used.

Ladoga. The public library closed completely during July because of insufficient funds and in an effort to live strictly within the budget.

Lafayette. Louise Deventer, who has been conducting a circulating library, discontinued the library in May and donated the collection of 250 books to the public library. In the collection are a number of Catholic books, known as the Kilmer library, which has been placed in a special Catholic section.

The razing, in July, of the 80-year-old residence property at the southeast corner of Fifth and South streets recalls the fact

that this landmark, once one of Lafayette's most pretentious mansions, was the building from which John Purdue, founder of Purdue university, was buried in 1876, and that for many years it housed the Lafayette public library.

The house, built of brick and hardwood, was erected in the early fifties by James Spears, capitalist and market speculator, who in 1865 made a fortune in a wheat deal in Milwaukee and from the proceeds of his market coup built the Milwaukee block at Fifth and Columbia streets, shipping the brick here from Milwaukee. The old Spears homestead, now being torn down, was the family home for many years. John Purdue and James Spears were close friends and business associates. It was for that reason that the funeral of the bachelor founder of the university was conducted there.

In the eighties, the property came into the possession of Mrs. W. S. Reynolds, whose husband was also an early local capitalist, the family occupying a beautiful mansion, opposite the Spears home where the Elks' home now stands. In 1901 Mrs. Reynolds' heirs turned the Spears homestead over to the city for library purposes. It was also used as a Y. M. C. A. building. When the city ceased to use it for a library, at the time the Wells Memorial library was erected, the property reverted to the Reynolds heirs and has since been sold to Charles Shambaugh, who is now having it razed. He is removing all the material in the old building and cutting the elevated lot down to street level.

Linton. With the hope of compiling a complete history of Linton and Stockton townships, the library board has asked people to record on paper any information that would be interesting or helpful and send such to the library. A brief outline of points it is chiefly desired to cover are: Early industries, including mining, farming, mills and dairies; early schools, early churches, secret orders, early roads, early amusements, early houses, cemeteries, early

sports, center of population of the U. S. A., naming of Stockton Township, naming of Island City, clubs and civic organizations, early doctors and lawyers, mine disasters, negro riots, drouths, floods and cyclones.

The above is only a suggestion and early letters, papers, pamphlets, advertising broadsides and books should be requested also, anything that throws light upon pioneer or present day conditions.

Logansport. The county library sponsored a book meeting in observance of the May book festival. A well attended meeting heard lively reports by local people on recent fiction and nonfiction books. A display of the most recent acquisitions was a feature.

Muncie. Sally A. Robards was appointed librarian of the public library June 11th, after serving as acting librarian since April of last year when Susan R. Weimer resigned. Miss Robards went to Muncie four years ago upon graduation from Illinois library school. She is a graduate of De Pauw and worked in the university library there.

Webb Hunt, president of the library board, attended the A. L. A. conference at Denver in June as an appointee of Governor McNutt.

Grace Arthur received her degree in library science at the Illinois library school in June and returned to the public library as reference librarian. Mrs. Richard Warfel substituted for her during her absence.

New Albany. The American Legion Auxiliary made a contribution to the public library in April of \$25 for the purchase of children's books.

Plymouth. Velma Brewer, librarian of the public library, was married to Gerald T. Montague of Traverse City, Mich., April 28th. The ceremony was performed in the Old Mission Church at Old Mission Harbour. Their home will be in Plymouth where Mrs. Montague continues as librarian.

Princeton. In July the public library started a series of exhibits of handiwork and craftsmanship by persons in the city. The first showed examples of intricate wood carving, pursued chiefly as a hobby by a well known wood carver who loaned pieces for display. Books were tied in with the exhibit.

Rockport. The American Legion Auxiliary sponsored a tea and book shower at the library April 25th. Proceeds amounted to fifteen dollars and 125 books were received.

The public library closed during July in order to conserve funds and meet obligations due. Lowered valuations and an adjustment board reduction have reduced support below a normal operating level.

South Bend. Genevieve Hardy, who has been librarian of the Muessel school, has been transferred to be librarian of the Central high school library in place of Sylvia Oakley. Miss Oakley will continue in the school system.

Patients at St. Joseph's hospital are now supplied with library service following the organization in May of a library department in the hospital under the direction of Irene McCartan, hospital historian. The work of organizing the collection was done by girls from St. Mary's library science class under the direction of Alberta Brown, librarian. New books will be purchased at regular intervals.

Terre Haute. Hazel E. Armstrong, librarian at the Indiana state teachers college, received the M. A. degree in library science at the University of Michigan in June, having spent the last semester in residence. Miss Armstrong had her first year library course at the University of Wisconsin.

Virginia Rinard is organizing children's work in the public library and elementary schools of Waukegan, Ill.

Van Buren. The public library is undergoing a thorough overhauling, without and

within, the work being done by FERA labor.

Vevay. Frances Shadday resigned as assistant librarian of the Switzerland County library in June. The trustees have elected Edith Shaw to succeed her. Miss Shaw has been a teacher and attended the 1935 summer school.

Waterloo. Leora Yeagy passed away at her home June 1st after an illness of more than a year of diabetes and complications. She was librarian of the public library for nearly twenty years, having given up the position two years ago on account of her health. Miss Yeagy was sixty years old and the last of her family. At the sale of the effects left by Miss Yeagy it was discovered that she had indulged for years a hobby for collecting patterns of fine silks, satins, and velvets, linen table cloths, bed sheets, quilts, blankets and dress patterns, yards and yards of such treasures being stored away in cupboards and closets, the sale of which netted ample funds to defray all costs of her illness and settling the estate.

West Baden. The West Baden Springs Hotel was transferred June 28, 1934, by Edward Ballard, its owner, as a gift to the Chicago Province of the Society of Jesus for use as a college by the society. The college has been granted a university charter by the State of Indiana, and graduate courses are now being conducted in academic integration with Loyola University. The lack of a library was one of the first handicaps to be met and fine progress has been made due to the many gifts of books and money by friends and benefactors. At present the library occupies all the inside rooms on the second floor with windows opening on the Atrium. It contains over 10,000 volumes acquired through gift and

purchase and additional volumes are being received.

West Lafayette. Through the generosity of William Holland Winterrowd, an alumnus of Purdue University of the class of 1907, an award of \$100 was made to the senior student who had formed the best collection of books. The following conditions were required to be met:

- (a) The size or cost of the collection is not so important as its quality and the familiarity of the owner with the contents of the books comprising it.
- (b) Well-edited books printed by responsible publishers are far more desirable than showy books made to sell rather than to be read.
- (c) The collection should reflect an intelligent knowledge of the books in the field of the owner's personal and professional interests, whatever these interests may be: engineering, agriculture, one or more of the sciences, history, or perhaps a hobby.
- (d) In an informal discussion the owner shall show his acquaintance with the books in his library and his ability to tell why he has selected particular books or editions.
- (e) A reasonably large proportion of these books must have been bought by the student himself.

The prize was awarded at the annual Scriveners Club banquet, Louis J. Bailey acting as final judge and awarding it to J. E. Hadley. Mr. Winterrowd announced that he would continue the prize award in the future.

Whiting. Hazel Long, for eleven years librarian of the public library, was married in July to Bruce W. Avery. Mrs. Avery resigned August 1st but will live in Whiting.

